REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 311 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1917 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA. JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point,)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 46,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Rojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

PHILIPPINES

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLERS LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 24, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed if it does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or other periods at rates of interest which may be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	MAKUNG	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	PINAN	KAGI
SWATOW	SHINCHIKU	RARENKO
TAINAN	TAICHU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAMSUI	

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,27,422 9

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHOW OF
TOYS & XMAS PRESENTATION GOODS.
WHERE?
AT
JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
COME ONE & COME ALL.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 8-5-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „)	„ 7-14-0 „ „

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmen-stores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Forty per Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

LOST.

LOST on the 29th December, near Thomson and Taylor's, Chemists, Hornby Road, a WEST HIGHLAND TERRIER (white), answering to the name of Ceasar. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to J. H. FYFE, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Nicol Road. 1552

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of 6 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 10, 2in. size Rs. 12, 2½in. size Rs. 16 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS, 1½in. size Rs. 20, 2in. size Rs. 24 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

STAMPS—Collection (5,000) Native States 50-75-100 Rs. 2-4-6, Chinaware, Embroidery, Manuscript Shanama, Agatis Mortar, B PONCHAJI, Medow Street. 1091

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. White-ways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

ARE you in need of servants? If so, we can supply you with servants for every service. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Pirkhan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 1543

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

NEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cuisine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED SILVER PRINTER. Apply BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1481

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. K. M. KARANDE, L. M. & S. (Natl.), Chikhalwadi, Grant Road.

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN or PARSEE for Dubash outdoor work. Apply Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1550

WANTED—CLERKS with good knowledge of English and clear handwriting. Age not to be under 20. Apply to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1528.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications who can take notes at great speed. Salary Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph statin number of words per minute to PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Sri Maharaj Deo of Alwar. 1434

WANTED Two GRADUATES in Arts (Economics), Commerce, or Agriculture for the posts of Assistants in Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. Salary at start from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to MANAGER, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1542

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum 1177

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD and LODGE by an English lady any decent locality in Bombay. Apply Box No. 585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1551

WANTED—One vertical or horizontal tubular BOILER, 160 lbs. working pressure, 5 to 6 H. P. New or second-hand. Apply Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1513

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1298

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One OIL ENGINE, 18 H. P. in good condition and working order; also one boiler Cornish type 8 H. P., Size 12ft. by 4½ft. Apply Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1512

THIN SKIN WALNUTS, 11lb. fresh Hazelnuts 11 lb. Rs. 4-8 each. Selected thin skin almonds, 11 lb., Rs. 12. All prices with postage, DAR BROS, 1st Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1161

AN airy and healthy BUNGALOW. Cost Rs. 14,000 at Kurla, FOR SALE. Offers invited. Apply to Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1527

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One Tinkers Cornish BOILER, 18ft. by 5ft. by 110lbs. with all the necessary fittings, chimney, donkey pump. Little used. One Alexandra STEAM ENGINE, 10 by 20 strocks with Tanks. Write Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1536

FOR SALE. 375 bore EXPRESS RIFLE B. S. A. pattern. Very little used and in excellent condition Light and well-balanced.

In canvas case with full-through cleaner and 14 cartridges (copper-capped bullets). Rs. 150 or offers. Apply.—A. Ramsay, Watson's Hotel Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—STABLES for Carriage and horse at Jaiphal Terrace, Tardeo and Club Road, Byculla. Apply MANAGER TENT FACTORY, Tardeo. 1549

TO LET—FLATS, GROUND FLOOR and FIRST FLOOR at Rebsch Street, Club Road, Byculla, from 1st February, 1918. Apply MANAGER, TENT FACTORY, Tardeo. 1548

TO LET—One BUNGALOW at Ville Parle for the month of January for Rs. 50 or less. Further tenement if desired. Apply Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1552

TO LET.—Decent OFFICE PREMISES, GROUND FLOOR, Central Position, Apollo Street. For rent, etc., apply to ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & Co., at Girgaum Paper Mills, near French Bridge, Girgaum. 1533

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the date of the BOMBAY 4th EXTRA MEETING has been ALTERED from Wednesday 2nd January to TUESDAY, 1st January, 1918.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 28th December, 1917. 1535

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the EMPIRE BANK, LTD., which was fixed for 29th December, 1917, has been POSTPONED for want of quorum, to SATURDAY, the 5th January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the registered office of the Bank.

GOVERDHANDAS PARUSHOTTUM,
Chairman.

Bombay, 29th December, 1917. 1553

S. S. "BAROTSE"

ARRIVED ON THE 28TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 1545

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1918. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About six scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying studetns unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay 27th October, 1917. 485

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MISTRY having full knowledge of building, measuring making plans, drafts and estimates. English knowing man will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE OFFICE, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 1520

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Grants Buildings, and Kamal Mansions, Situated in Colaba, Bombay.

TWO BLOCKS of huge buildings one five and the other five stories high, consisting of over one hundred spacious flats with electric fittings.

1. Area 7,750 square yards.
2. Tenure lease-hold in perpetuity at a permanent charge of Rs. 100 per year.
3. Rent realised at present is over Rs. 5,500 per mensem.

OPEN TO OFFERS.

Offers will be received by the undersigned till 15th January, 1918.

For full particulars apply to

G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,
HYDERABAD, DECCAN

933

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR TEH SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL, KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, AND WASTE JUTE SCORING AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his Office at Victori Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1918, for the supply of above Oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1918.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unsed Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, or the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no Promissory will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. I. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 20th December, 1917. 1474

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the NEW YEAR'S DAY PROCLAMATION PARADE, the following roads will be TEMPORARILY RESERVED for public purposes from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m.:—

Churchgate Street, (west of Hornby Road).
Mayo Road.
Queen's Road-Bandstand.
University Road.
Eldon Road.
Fuller Road.
Marine Lines (south of Carnegie Road).

This order is made under sub-section (4) of section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1917. 1546

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Linseed and other miscellaneous Oils, Grease, Lubricants and Petrol" are invited for their supply as follows, for one year commencing from the 1st April, 1918:—

VIDE TENDER FORM "A."

Oil, Linseed, boiled, 2,000 cwts.
Oil, Linseed, raw, 1,000 cwts.

VIDE TENDER FORM "B."

Oil, Kerosine, Snow-flake, 22,000 cases.
Oil, Kerosine, "Chester", 40,000 cases.
Oil, "Sigma", 300 cwts.
Oil, Airoline, 120 gallons.
Oil, Mustard, 30 cwts.
Oil, Cleaning, "Special", 1,000 cwts.
Oil, Crank, Chamber, "A.M", 1,200 gallons.
Oil, Cylinder, vacuum, 300 gallons.
Oil, Cylinder, "A.A.A.", 2,000 gallons.
Oil, Dynamo, "R.S.S.31", 500 gallons.
Oil, Glyd, 400 gallons.
Oil, Motor, Wakefields, 100 gallons.
Oil, Rangoon, 250 cwts.
Oil, Valvoline, Spindle, Lubricating, 400 gallons.
Grease, Mineral, 500 cwts.
Lubricant, Solid Calypsol, 10 cwts.
Petrolatum, 30 cwts.
Petrol, 60,000 gallons.
Oil, Mobil A, 400 gallons
Oil, Mobil B, 350 gallons.
Oil, Special Tangy's for Gas Engines, 200 gallons.

*Tenderers must specify quality and source of supply.

The Tenders must reach the Agent, N.-W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 hours on Tuesday, the 15th January, 1918, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who are present.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars of conditions of Contracts, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Rly. Moghalpura, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Tender Form (or Rs. 10 for all) which amount must be remitted with applications. No Tenders will be considered unless submitted on these Forms.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the Oil, &c., they propose to supply, and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Currency Notes, is to be deposited for each Tender, with the Chief Cashier, N.-W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for Oils, Grease, Lubricants and Petrol, and the receipt or receipts attached to the respective Forms of Tenders. Tenderers should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the Tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above or other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or part of a Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a Tender, or Tenders, and can reject the whole or part of any Tender.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper,
N.-W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Moghalpura, dated 14-12-17. 1413

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of Mr. KAVASJI JAIBHOY SETT for the purchase of the undermentioned valuable property at Hill Road, Bandra, known as "Pantlaski's Bungalows."

Land with a bungalow and stable and a cottage thereon admeasuring in all about 12,000 square yards, of which 5,833 square yards and paying Rs. 6 per year as tax bearing City Survey No. 166 is held as a building site under the usual 50 years agreement and the rest bearing Survey Nos. 26, 189, and 190 and paying as tax about Rs. 12 per year is agricultural land.

Offers will be received upto 31st January, 1918, Mr. Sett will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer. For further particulars application may be made to Mr. SETT, at Dady House, Waudby Road, or to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Kavasji
Jaibhoy Sett

1544 14, K, Hummam St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD JANUARY AT 2 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR STARTING A NEW CINEMA UP-COUNTRY.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS AND ALL ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE OF THE OLYMPIA CINEMA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Olympia Cinema, at Sandhurst Road, the whole of the Cinema Structure, Engines, Dynamos, Railing, Machinery, Films, etc., consisting of a large theatre, 2 corrugated iron sheds, motor generator and engine, furniture such as couches, cushions, chairs, tables, benches, etc., electric stores, and apparatus, loose corrugated sheets and angles, projectors, iron railing and gates, fire extinguishers, Pianola, large Orchestra with rolls, garden tubs and pots, one Crown Combinola cottage piano by "Soundy," electric chandeliers and figures, teakwood planks and rafters, and other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

BENNETT, & Co.

Bombay, 31st December, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. Mehta and Co's Rooms, on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1918 will be received by them till THE EVENING of Wednesday, 2nd January, 1918.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1 lb. tins such as:—

Congo red, fast pink, green crystals, orange and chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 CASES OR BALES FANCY DHOTARS.

On MONDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Otla of Seth Morarji Jeram Naran behind the Mulji Jetha Market and the Old Hanuman Lane, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chandulal Manilal of Ganesh Chowk.

30 cases or bales each about 200 pairs fancy dhotars No. 6978 or others 6, 7, 8 and 9 yards.

25 cases or bales each about 200 pairs fancy dhotars of Navda quality, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF A RING SET WITH DIAMOND (BRILLIANT.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Jhaveri Shobhagchand Kallianchand and on account and at the risk of Borah Mahomedbhoy Rehimbhoy Gowadarwalla:—

1 Ring set with diamond (brilliant) about 8 Ratties.

The above ring can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIRTINGS OF DIFFERENT Designs and Patterns, also of Equador and Ireland Cloth.

On FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the consignees a direct consignment from Italy.

Ex: S. S. "Abydos."

96 pieces of shirtings of different designs and patterns, also a few sample pieces of Equador and Ireland cloth in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

The above pieces will be on view from Wednesday 2nd January.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES OR BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Otla of Seth Morarji Jeram Naran behind the Mulji Jetha Market and the Old Hanuman Lane by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Manekchand Jaichand of Lukhmidas Market.

32 cases or bales each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. pully brand, pump brand, two caps or others and 42 yards.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 16 CASES ELECTRIC CEILING FANS OF (ERCOLE MARELLIE & CO.).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the following goods:—

About 16 cases Electric Ceiling Fans of (Ercole Marellie and Co), "Indo"—D-C 220-230 volts—54 inches sweep.

AUCTION SALE of cassia, tapioca flake, wax, rattans, linum, kopak, deer horns, nutmeg, gum copal, Peruvian bark, cajuput oil, rubber, gum benjamin, machinery, sand papers, earthen tiles, gum copal, trocas, shells, coffee, anattozaad, teakwood, blackwood, cow and buffalo hides, and iron tubes and circular plates, etc., ex. S. S. "Panjim" and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 9th, THURSDAY the 10th and FRIDAY the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. under instruction received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo ex. the above vessels:—

About 145 bundles cassia, 72 bundles tapioca flake, 27 bundles wax, 2,315 bundle rattans, 31 bales hemp, 451 bales kopak, 29 cases deer horns, 220 cases nutmeg, 341 cases gum copal, 40 cases Peruvian bark, 126 cases cajuput oil in bottles, 11 cases rubber, 18 cases gum benjamin, 1 case machinery, 1 case sand paper, 10 cases earthen tiles, 700 bags gum copal, 400 bags trocas shells, coffee, 175 bags anattozaad, 969 pieces teakwood, 70 pieces blackwood, 700 pieces cow and buffalo hides.

Teakwood, blackwood, hides and iron will be sold on the 11th January, 1918:—

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for and goods must be removed before the 30th January, 1918, failing which the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the original purchaser.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 31st December, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE OF 6 BALES DHOTIES OF INDUSTRIAL MILLS (AHMEDABAD).

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at 1st Lane, Ganesh Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, at the shop of Thacker Bhanji Hari, by his order and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Ramkrishna Babulal.

6 bales unbleached Dhoties of Industrial Mills (Ahmedabad), viz., 3 bales 38 by 10 and 3 bales 40 by 10, of Putti Border, each bale of 150 pairs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st December, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES WOODEN CASE SCENT BOTTLES

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Sardinia."

R K 1165 M C—1002-24—24 cases each 24 gross wooden case scent bottles, 1 dram capacity.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder

A lot of unserviceable stores, comprising:—Old gunny, bags, bottles, casks, barrels, oil barrels, barrel staves, crates, packing cases, cans and tins, galvanized iron drums, kerosine oil tins, hoop iron, jars, waste paper, tin cuttings, canvas cuttings, canvas bags, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 7 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st December, 1917

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of the Latest London Success

Monday 31st December.

The Latest Success from the Gaiety Theatre:

"THEODORE & CO."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open at Rose & Co.,
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

OVER 1,000,000 PEOPLE

THE WORLD OVER

have seen and been enthused by it!

WHY NOT YOU?

Call for the last instalment upto Monday 31st

It is coming now to a close. You have only upto Monday, 31st instant left now. Monday, 31st over, it will never fall to your luck to see it. Read what has gone before (Supplied gratis) and follow

THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA

NOW!

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West).

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietors,

IMPERIAL CINEMA,
Lamington Road.

1476

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!

An Absorbing and Powerful Production

QUICKSANDS

An All-British Picturization of Ben Landeck's famous play—

"A GUILTY MOTHER"

A story of real life, showing the pitfalls into which an innocent girl, and how she is rescued therefrom by a manly noble-hearted lover.

A drama of strength, with the interest increasing from the first moment of showing. Full of human pathos.

LATEST TOPICAL BUDGET

and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
On New Year Day Special Price Show at 5-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

Last Few Nights
of Present Successful Xmas PANTOMIME
At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** At 10
GAIETY EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
Grand Christmas Pantomime
In 7 Scenes
ALADDIN
AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP
THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME
Ever Produced in Bombay.
NOT A DULL MOMENT
From Start to Finish.
A FULL
2½ Hours Solid 2½
HEALTHY AMUSEMENT.
POPULAR PRICES.
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED!
Watch for opening Date
Another Colossal PANTOMIME
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES
A Nonsensical Verion of the 40 THIEVES
MOSTLY BY
TOM MELBOURNE
Better than
ALADDIN

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Home of celebrities.
PRESENTS MORE SIGHTS FROM THE Stupendous Repertoire of the
FILLIS' CIRCUS & WILD WEST SHOW
TWICE DAILY AT 5 AND 9-30 P.M.
CONTINUATION OF THE FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Composed of New Turns, New Items in all its stately grandure until December 31st

SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
COMMENCING JAN. 2ND.
INITIAL PRODUCTION OF THE
WILD WEST DRAMA
Entitled
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY
Weird Scenes of Pairie Life in 3 Parts.
Introducing the intelligent Animals
PRINCE, the highly trained horse and SAM, the sagacious dog.
The tactful and patient training of Col. Fillis is here displayed in its highest stability.
50 COWBOYS RED INDIANS? 50
COWGIRLS, HURRICANE RIDERS
In number.
Taking part in the production on the stage.
REALISTIC SCENES. EXCITING MOMENTS.
DARE DEVIL HOLD UPS
Make a point of seeing this Spectacle
A sight to be seen in a life-time.
Don't Forget
TWO SHOWS DAILY THIS WEEK
AT 5 and 9-30 P. M.
Usual Prices upto the 1st January.
Special Reductions from the 2nd January.
With the New Programme:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES
Menagerie on view daily from 9 to 4.
Booking at Rose and Co.'s from 10 to 6.
Booking at the Theatre from 9 to 1 and 4 to 6.
NO CINEMA TO-DAY AS THE CIRCUS MATINEE IS ON.

ELDORADO
CINEMA.
Lamington Road, North.
To-night! To-Night!
FIRST THREE EPISODES
OF OUR GREAT NEW SERIAL
THE
AMERICAN GIRL
featuring
MARIN SAIS
The most daring Horsewoman and Lady Athlete in the World.
ACTION! ACTION! ACTION!
Stirring Action that will make you sit up on your chair with excitement.
Death-defying horsemanship!
Dare-devil feats of strength!
3 Shows Nightly at 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
ON NEW YEARS DAY
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW AT 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRE OF BIG ATTRACTIONS.
THE EXCELSIOR
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P. M.
3 EPISODES THIS WEEK of the Wonder Serial
"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"
3 EPISODES (6000 FT.) 3 EPISODES (6000 FT.)
Dont miss this weird and wonderful film

REMEMBER!
SATURDAY JANUARY 5th
THE
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
AT
IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night.
THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE CINEMA WORLD.
BABY MARIE OSBORNE IN "SUNSHINE AND GOLD."
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 Acts.
A Film of Unique interest Charm and Beauty.
Bring your Kids along and do not miss this Treat.
"WIFFLES MAKES A MUDDLE OF IT" Comic.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"FAIRY IRIS" Magic-Coloured.
TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-DAY A SPECIAL MATINEE PRIZE SHOWS at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
An Aeroplane in Flames in Mid-air!
Dont's fail to see this most exciting event in
"SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE."
the greatest Scientific Serial of the day, at the
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

LAST WEEK **POSITIVELY** LAST WEEK
OF
THE FLYING VISIT TO BOMBAY OF
MISS TARABAI
the famous Indian Rajput Lady Sandow, together with her champion
CIRCUS TROUPE
She has proved a very stupendous success, and she has created quite a whirlwind of sensations in our City by her prodigious, amazing, daring feats.
Can you imagine a lady pushing a loaded cart by her forehead against a pointed spear attached to its pole, lifting a 240 lbs. stone with her hair, supporting a 1,000 lbs. stone on her chest, allowing a loaded cart to be drawn against her chest, and many other wondrous feats? Then see
MISS TARABAI
in her full glory of performing these astounding feats.
You will simply be amazed—rendered mute and gaping with wonder—at seeing them.
MISS TARABAI'S
50 STAR ARTISTS 50
perform varied feats which are simply marvellous. See **Denver Bill** in his extraordinary performance of shooting, and lassooing.
One show every night at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the spacious Tent near Grant Road Station,
Book your seats early to avoid disappointment as packed audiences are a daily feature.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Prize Show to-day at 6-30 p.m.
ANOTHER FINE
GOLD ROOSTER
A Beautiful Star in a Great Photoplay
MOLLIE KING
MOLLIE KING

MOLLY KING
PATHE' STAR
IN
BLIND MAN'S LUCK
BLIND MAN'S LUCK
A fast action Play of 20th Century Smugglers and the Long Arm of the Law.
Better than "Kick In" and by the same Producer.
The Beautiful Young Heroine
MOLLIE KING
in a Magnificent Story and Atmosphere of Mystery

The most Astounding News to the Public.
The most thrilling enthralling and sensational serial
Patria! Patria!
45000ft long.
First Instalment 7000 ft.
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
The most Patriotic Lady Leads the Serial.
You will be simply charmed.
Tuesday 1st January being Public Holiday
Special Matinee with Prizes at 5-15 (S. T.)
Every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)
Our Prize drawing of Rs. 500 in "Neal of the Navy" will take place on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

DIABETES.
Radical and Sure Cure.
To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,
Benares City.
Dear Sirs,
With great pleasure I. a diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and it acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was (24 grains per ounce) before. Sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend it to be used by the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.
BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJI, L.M.S.,
89, Boloram Dey Street,
3 Calcutta.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smoke; Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.
In more than 5 different styles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.
TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	...	29.859 Inches
Temperature of Air	...	72.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	...	63.8 "
Dew Point	...	58.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	...	0.617 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	...	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	...	79.5 "
Minimum do.	...	65.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	...	NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do.	do.	194 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Gauge	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Gauge
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	29	m 0 0	29 6	m 6 10	19 1
		m 11 48	29 4	5 33a	15 10
Sun.	30	m 0 34	29 4	m 6 46	18 10
		0 27a	26 3	6 9a	16 4
Mon.	31	m 7 15	25 10	m 1 41	21 2
	Jan.	9 2a	27 4	Jan. 1 59a	16 6
Tues.	1	m 1 33	28 6	1 m 7 51	18 7
		1 37a	25 9	7 12a	17 7
Wed.	2	m 1 57	27 11	2 m 8 20	18 9
		2 3a	25 3	7 44a	18 5
Thur.	3	m 2 22	27 3	3 m 8 52	18 11
		2 44a	24 9	8 18a	19 4
Fri.	4	m 2 49	26 8	4 m 9 30	19 9
		3 30a	24 4	8 56a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 29 (Saturday)	" 7h. 11m	" 6h. 10m.
" 30 (Sunday)	" 7h 11m	" 6h 11m.
" 31 (Monday)	" 7h 10m.	" 6h 7m.
Jan. 1 (Tuesday)	" 7h 12m	" 6h 12m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 7h 12m	" 6h 13m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 7h 13m	" 6h 13m
" 4 (Friday)	" 7h. 13.2m	" 6h. 14m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	m.
Last Quarter	Jan. 1918,	5	5 19.6 p.m.
New Moon	"	13	4 5 8 a m.
First Quarter	"	19	8 7.9 p m
Full Moon	"	27	8 44 2 a m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.48 in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, moderately clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west and the north Punjab; night temperature is nearly normal.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme northern districts of Rajputana but has fallen elsewhere and is now in defect at Jodhpur.
Gujarat, Kahiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is also below normal in north Gujarat and Cutch.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect: day temperature is also below normal at Bombay and Mormugao.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.
General Remark.—Local rain has again fallen in the north Punjab. Conditions have not yet become settled in the Punjab.
A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.
The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 29th December, 1917, was 30.105 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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If you have pain, you lack your full force of vitality. You know that. Think! Nothing saps your energy so quickly as PAIN. But you can get rid of any pain by
AMRUTANJAN
Pain cannot exist in one and the same place with Amrutanjan. Amrutan an cures and prevents all aches and pains. A ourative and preventive pain balm with wonderful healing properties is Amrutanjan.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
BOMBAY or MADRAS.

EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY.
ABOVE EARNING GURANTEED.
on machines worth Rs. 215 and Rs. 1,500 respectively; and working is so easy. Won't you try to turn your leisure to a profitable end? Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy and the late Governor of Bengal.
Apply for free Prospectus to
THE
Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,
and at
CALCUTTA, DELHI AND RANGOON.

TO MEET THE EYE OF WARRIORS

It will pay you to know that **The Military Pensioners Company,** solely composed of ex-Military men, have, with a view to ameliorate and cheapen the living conditions of Military men, both European and Indian, projected an undertaking at their Address, BENGALI-POORA, NEAR DETAIL LINES, BOMBAY, whereby Military men will be able to secure their supplies in the following lines without hitch or hindrance.
Punctuality and quality will always be observed, and our Patrons may rest assured of satisfaction in every particular. Some of the branches of the business will include—

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
PHIROZE M.
DASTOOR & CO.,
Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS
OF THE PATENTED
the invisible bi-focal "KRYPTOK" one-piece lens
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.
TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 397, Hornby Row, Bombay,
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"A Real Miracle Indeed."
That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."
The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and perfectly natural, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.
As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well-worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.), Sole Agency, BATALA (India).
Erectruss

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can therefore, be used freely anywhere.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

We have a

MOTHERS

Supply of

GLAXO

Rs. 1-6 and Small — Rs. 2-8 Medium.

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172, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO MERCHANTS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Electric Pearl Lights, the most liked lights of Europe and America, rarely seen in Bombay, which provide the best means for releasing imprisoned sunshine, are **FOR SALE.** So also there is for sale High-grade furniture and other articles worth making a bargain. The Pearl Lights will be on show, lighted, at the Olympia Theatre, up to the 31st December 1917.

Apply to the Proprietor—

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD (West).

The celebrated remedies of the veteran physician Dr. B MUKERJI, B. A., L. M. S. (Specialist in Diabetes and Hydrocele), late House Surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital and late Resident Surgeon of the S. N. P. Govt. Hospital, Calcutta.

DIABETES

The New Indian Diabetic Pill is the surest, most effective and reliable remedy for Diabetes. It promptly cures great thirst, inordinate urination, decreases the specific gravity, makes the urine free from sugar and albumen and invigorates and rejuvenates the whole system. It has radically cured Rajahs, Zamindars, Judges, Magistrates, etc., whose cases were given up by Doctors and Kavirajas as hopeless. In case of failure p ice will be refunded. One week's use Rs. 4; four weeks' Rs. 15 and six weeks' (complete course) Rs. 20. Postage extra. Booklet sent free. A few names only of our grateful patients: Kumar R. N. Mukerjee Bahadur, son of the Hon'ble Raja P. M. Mukurjee, C. S. I., Zamindar, Bengal; G. O. Roy, Esq., Zamindar, Midnapore; Sant Singh, Esq., E. A. C., President to the Council of Regency, Kalsia State (Punjab); Rev. A. Davasagayam, London Mission, Namakal; M. Nadar, Esq., Vakil, Ambasamudram; etc., etc.

HYDROCELE

"Hydrocele Cure" is the only trustworthy external remedy for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Orchitis, Elephantiasis, etc. By its regular use no trace of the abnormal swelling will be found. It drives out pains and uneasiness, makes the affected part light and soft and riding, biking and walking a pleasure. It is a natural, scientific and simple treatment which effects a redical cure more rapidly than any other preparation or painful surgical aid. It won't interfere with your work and it can be used with perfect safety and in strict secrecy Price will be refunded if it fails to effect a cure. Booklet sent free. Two ounce bottle Rs. 3, eight-ounce bottle (complete course) Rs. 10 only. Postage extra. Names of a few grateful patients: Captain W. Finglas, H. H. the Nizam's Govt, (Decean); Charles Nyss, Esq., Muzafferpore; William Hegarty, Esq., Penang, Singapore, M. R. Ry.; N. Seshadri Iyengar, Merchant, Nedamangalam, M. R. Ry; S. K. Murty, Karuntattamkudy, Tanjore, etc., etc.

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THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS

KAMINIA OIL Regtd.

This oil contains pure precious ingredients It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and Students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10-0 for 3 bottles.

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The Oriental Iron & Electrical Show Room Works
CORNER OF
Sandhurst and Charni Road
Bombay
They are always ready to help if any thing goes wrong in the Electrical Installation

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Dec 28th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			25,000
Futures at New York Mar.			29.94
"	May		29.47
"	July		29.19
Spot Cotton at New York			31.65
" at New Orleans			30.00
Future at New Orleans Mar.			28.87
"	May		28.57

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	April	558/8
Akola	January	448
Bengal Fully Good	January	571

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 29.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 557. The Marwadi bazaar opened late, at about 2-45 p.m. with Good Broach quoted Rs. 556½, but the rate immediately gave way to Rs. 554½. Later on the price recovered to Rs. 556½. At Colaba further fluctuations occurred and closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	552
Pins Hinganghat Wardah	January	608
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	606
" Khamgaon Akola	"	567
" Khandesh	"	545
" Muthia	"	532
" Bengal	"	472
Fully Good Bengal	"	443/444

*RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th December:—

Cotton	4,614 bales.
Wheat	10,076 cwts.
Linseed	3,648 "
Rape, Ral & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil "
Ghagelsseed	4 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	1,574 "
Rice	15,512 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	670 "
Mowrasood	Nil "
Gram	1,813 "
Jowar	372 "
Maize	Nil "
Bavoy	5,376 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

The following is the report submitted to the shareholders of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1917:—

The result of the year's work has been a loss of Rs. 72,629-11-1. Adding to this Rs. 6,694-2-8, the amount brought forward, the total loss now stands at Rs. 79,323-13-9 and this amount is carried forward to next year's account. The directors ascribe the heavy loss to the following reasons:—

(a) Inability of the Company to make shipments of cake sold forward in London owing to scarcity of tonnage and the consequent settlement of the contracts at considerably higher rates. (b) Difficulty of profitably moving the cake on hand. (c) High prices paid for seed, coal and stores.

The directors very much regret that these conditions rendered impossible the profitable working of the Company's mill in spite of the high prices realised for oil.

Mr. K. J. Billimoria resigned his seat on the Board. Two of the Directors, Messrs. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy and C. E. Randle retire from the Board under clause 102 of the articles of Association.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY LTD.

A meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday, Mr. Ratanshah E. Kohiyar presiding, when the following report was submitted to the shareholders for the year ending 30th June 1916:—

During the period under report the agreement for combined working at Karanja continued to be in operation. The cotton crop there was somewhat better than in the previous year. It will be seen from the accounts circulated herewith that inclusive of last year's balance of Rs. 1,982-13-2 the profit has been Rs. 30,093-4-2 which your directors have appropriated as under:—Reserve Fund Rs. 500; Depreciation of Machinery Fund, Rs. 2,300; Depreciation of Building Fund Rs. 200; Bad and Doubtful Debts account Rs. 14,000; Dividend at Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 6,600; and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,493-4-2.

Messrs. Ratanshah E. Kohiyar and Moreshwar Harischandra detire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The Company's property at Karanja has been insured for Rs. 40,000.

Before the business of the meeting commenced Mr. R. H. Patuck raised an objection that seven clear days' notice ought to have been given to the shareholders which had not been done; many of the shareholders were living in Porebander etc., and they had not received the report. He therefore thought that the meeting ought to be postponed. Mr. Patuck also complained that the meeting was being held after 1½ years, which was not the proper course.

The Chairman said the Articles of Association required seven days' notice and not seven *clear* days notice. The notice was quite sufficient for their purpose; he, therefore, disallowed the objection.

Mr. Patack said the ruling was wrong.

He then raised an objection as to the validity of the proxies which were in the name of Mr. Darashah Ratunshah, as the latter was not present at the meeting.

The chairman upheld the objection.

Mr. Durrshah, howeved, arrived at the meeting at this time.

Mr. Patuck wanted to know the names of the partners of the firm of the Agents, Kohiyar & Co.

The chairman said he could not answer the question at the time. Moreover, he was not bound by law to answer the question. The question was, therefore, disallowed.

Mr. Patuck then wanted to have fuller particulars of the item of about Rs. 4 lakhs outstanding against bad and doubtful debts.

The chairman said the accounts were made up in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The chairman then proposed and Mr. Moreshwar seconded that the report be adopted.

One shareholder asked whether the Company's monies were engaged in silver speculation or in the directors' personal business.

The chairman said this question could not be asked, and they had no right to ask it of him.

Mr. Pauck then moved an amendment that the accounts were not correct in many ways, specially in allotting sums to the various heads. According to law, Mr. Patuck said, not more than 15 per cent. of the profits could be allotted to the headings such as depreciation etc., the sum actually allotted amounted to 75 per cent. He also moved that the accounts be referred back for correction.

The chairman declared that the amendment was lost as the proxies held by Mr. Darashah outvoted the shareholders present.

Mr. Patuck then demanded a poll, and said a day should be appointed for the purpose.

The chairman said he could not appoint a future day, and ruled that the poll should be taken immediately.

The result of the poll was not in favour of the amendment.

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Santa, Bengal.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to these who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

New Year's Eve: Bank holiday.

New Year Eve Dance, G. I. P. Byculla Mechanic's Institute 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"Our Day" General Committee Meeting Secretariat, 6 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

New Year's Eve Social Evening, Catholic Library, Cavel Street, at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 1.

New Year Day: Public holiday.

New Year's Day Parade and distribution of decorations by His Excellency the Viceroy to officers and men of His Majesty's Forces.

Bombay Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, January 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India leave Victoria Terminus, 10-30 a.m

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 2 p.m. (B. P.).

MONDAY, Jan. 7.

Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for E. A. E Force Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Miss Tarabai's Circus. 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin 6-30 and 10 p.m., Gaiety Theatre.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princes Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

FILLIS' WILD WEST SHOW.

Fillis' Circus has been throughout holding its own at the Royal Opera House. Packed Houses have been the rule since the opening a fortnight ago and the Management have deemed it advisable to give two Performances daily, and will continue to do so until Sunday next the 6th January. The First Change of programme which is now being presented includes many new items that have hitherto not been seen in the previous Bill. "Sultan," the latest of Colonel Fillis' High School Horses, who has been under training for the past three years, is now appearing for the first time and executes 22 different phases of the High School Art, Miss Danilof as the Mexican Rough Rider, the Three Tramps, Madame Fillis' clever Dogs and other turns of the huge Bill receive a hearty ovation at every performance. The present programme will terminate on Tuesday evening and commencing on Wednesday the 2nd January, the genial Colonel will produce a novel Wild West Drama, with the touch and go of the every-day life in the Wild Regions of America. The episode is entitled "For the love of a Cowboy" and will be staged in 3 scenes, with over 50 people taking part in the production.

HUSBAND ATTACKS WIFE.

DEATH THROUGH RUPTURED SPLEEN.

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Awdabai, aged about 20 years.

Jaibai, the mother of the deceased, said Luxmon Bala, the husband of the deceased, lived at the same place. At 6-30 on Saturday evening there was an altercation between the deceased and her husband because he wanted her to take leave and go out of Bombay with him. The deceased was not willing to do this. He got up and went into the room and beat the deceased on the side with his fist. She fell and vomitted. Before this he threw a stool at her and it struck her on the hand, the bangles being broken. He ran away as soon as he found by feeling her she was dead. She died after she had vomitted. All this happened in a few minutes. The husband and wife were on good terms till Saturday. She was his only wife, his former wife being dead. The Police came and looked for Luxman, who could not be found.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who examined the dead body of the deceased, said the spleen was ruptured. Death was due to this rupture. The ninth left rib was broken. These injuries might have been caused by a severe blow.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

GIRL FATALLY RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Molly Pinto, aged seven years who was knocked down on Saturday night by a motor car driven by one Kissen Bala. Mr. A. Pais, pleader, appeared on behalf of the father of the deceased.

Mr. X. A. Pinto, merchant, living at Igatpuri, said he came to Bombay with the deceased, his daughter, on the 28th instant. On Saturday she and he travelled from Cavel in a tram car up to Council Road, where the deceased first alighted. She stood about five paces from the car while he was alighting. She was looking towards him when a motor car came from the Dhobi Talao direction and struck her. She fell under the car and he found her lying between the left front and back wheels. The car went a little way and then back. He took the child up and put her in the car, in which, he took her to the Gokuldas Hospital, where on arrival she was found to be dead. The motor car was on the left side of the road and was going very fast. He did not hear the horn sounded. He could not say whether it was sounded or not. His daughter was not confused. She was looking at him and not paying attention to other things. This was the first time she was in Bombay. He was of opinion that the furious driving of the car was the cause of the occurrence. He alighted immediately after his daughter. He was getting down when she was struck. He did not notice the motor car coming. He could not identify the driver of the car.

Bomanji Edulji Kapadia said that on Saturday night about 8-30 he was riding a bicycle from Bori Bunder towards Dhobi Talao. Near Council Road he heard a horn sound and the noise of a brake of a car. He also heard Mr. Pinto shouting "My child, my child" and he went to the scene of the occurrence. He did not notice a motor car coming when he was on the south side of the road. The motor car stopped at once. He found the deceased in Mr. Pinto's arms. He did not see her before this. He did not notice blood marks on the ground. After the occurrence he saw what had happened, not before. The noise of the brake was like that of the brake of a car. There were two or three Hindu women in the car. This man, Kissen Bala, was the driver. The cleaner Babu Bala, now in Court, was also the car.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

ANOTHER MOTOR FATALITY

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Dhurpatibai, aged about nine years, daughter of Bhicoo Raghoo a syce, living at Lamington Road. Adam Baban, driver of a taxi car, which knocked the deceased down, was present at the enquiry.

2nd-Lieut. R. W. Shepard of the Royal Field Artillery (at present in the Officer's Hospital at Malabar Hill), said that on Saturday Lieut. Fox and he engaged the suspected man's taxi car at about 2-30 p.m. At 3-45 they were driving along Lamington Road, when he heard the crash of glass breaking and felt the car leap. He was in the front seat with his back to the front of the car. He looked round and found the car swerving towards the pavement on the left. The car was going at a speed of about twenty miles an hour but he could not say definitely. After the bump the car slowed down and it went about fifty paces when he alighted. He then walked back and saw the deceased on the ground. He had no recollection of hearing the horn sounded as he was talking. He did not hear the driver call out.

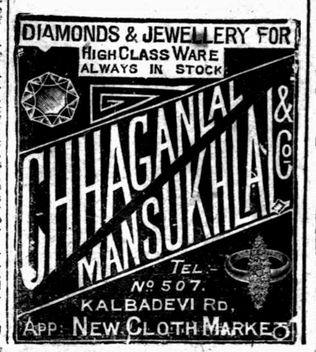
In answer to a question asked by Adam Baban, if he sounded the horn, witness said he did not hear.

Lieut. W. B. O. Fox said Lieut Shepard, two ladies and he were in the car. He could not say at what speed the car was moving. It slowed down and stopped after going about fifty yards. He did not recolect hearing the horn sounded. The speed was about the same as that of ordinary motor cars. He did not hear the driver call out. He did not remember seeing a gharry ahead of them before the child was run over. Lt Shepard got the child put into the car by the driver and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital. Witness was facing the front of the car.

COMPOUND FRACTURE.

Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospitall, said the deceased on admission was in a condition of great shock and failing pulse. She was bleeding from the ears and nostrils. She had a compound fracture of the lower jaw. She had a few abrasions on the body. She expired within fifteen minutes. In his opinion death was due to shock and fractured base of the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.



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And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
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Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
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Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

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INDIA'S UNITED VOICE.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

CURTIS' SCHEME RIDDLED TO PIECES.

LAST DAY OF CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

After a most successful sessions unsurpassed in its enthusiasm and attendance, the 32nd Indian National Congress came to a close late this evening. The principal resolution of the day was on Self-Government. The resolution expressed grateful satisfaction at the recent pronouncement in Parliament, urged immediate enactment of a Parliamentary statute establishing responsible Government in India, the full measure to be attained within a time-limit to be fixed by the statute itself and the introduction of the Congress-League scheme of reforms, in the meanwhile, as a first step. Discussion on the subject lasted for full five hours, representative speakers from all parts of India taking part in the debate.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea proposed the resolution in eloquent terms suggesting they should send a deputation to England to co-operate in the legislation requisite to bring the proposals into force. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, who supported the resolution, demanded the publication of the Government scheme and favoured the holding of a special session of the Congress immediately Mr. Montagu's scheme is published. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said they are prepared to die for the Empire provided they were made to feel that they belonged to the Empire and the Empire belonged to them. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer urged India as quite fit for responsible government and the necessity for it was supreme. Mr. C. R. Das said they should gather up all their strength and say with one voice all over India, in every village, in every town and in every provincial gathering that nothing else than the transference of Government powers into the hands of the people would satisfy them.

Mr. B. P. Wadia and S. R. Bomanji, on behalf of Parsis and Mrs. Naidu on behalf of the women of India, spoke in support of the resolution. Pandit Malaviya maintained they were not foreign in the art of government and if self-government were granted to-day they were for it. In view of a number of amendments sent up to the Chair on the resolution at one time it looked as if there was not complete unanimity of opinion on the subject in the open Congress but those who gave notice of the amendments were persuaded not to press them for discussion. The resolution was carried enthusiastically. On the motion of Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar the Congress authorised the All-India Congress Committee to send a deputation to England to place the Indian demands before the British democracy.

A number of minor resolutions on the usual lines were then passed including one accepting the invitation to hold the next session of the Congress at Delhi. The gathering dispersed at a late hour.

Many of the delegates are staying for the Industrial and Social Conferences.

DETAILED REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The following is a fuller summary of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's speech on the Self-Government Resolution:—

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea in moving the Self-Government resolution said that that day they had met under conditions very different from those which marked their deliberations in former years. Hitherto, their voice had been that of one crying in the wilderness, hitherto they had been striving and struggling but all those were now changed. A stupendous transformation had taken place in the situation. They were that day within a measurable distance of the glories of the promised land, which they were about to enter, which were the reaped rewards of those who had gone before them and who were now looking down upon them. They were within a measurable distance of the fulfilment, partial fulfiment of attaining Self-Government. There were those—Sir Valentine Chirol was one of them—(Shame, Shame) who had changed their views. Sir Valentine was now a friend of Self-Government. (Hear, Hear). "Render unto Caesar the things which belong to Caesar." They should be grateful for his transformation. There were those and he, (Mr. Bannerjea) was observing that Sir Valentine Chirol was one of them, who used to tell them that after the Minto-Morley scheme had come into operation, that with an Indian member associated with the Executive Government there would be no occasion for the sitting of the Congress and that they might shut up their shop. They could not suspend their sitting unless and until they had secured Self-Government in full measure, unless and until they had uplifted their Motherland to the status of equality with the Self-Governing Dominions. (Hear, Hear).

THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

The Congress had done much in the past, but more was still to be achieved. If to-day, the question of Self-Government had come within the range of practical politics and if the heart of India was aglow with a fervid aspiration for Home Rule, the result was largely due to the indefatigable and untiring labours of the Congress, of the men of the Congress, and he might add, of the women of the Congress. (Hear, Hear). Last year, at Lucknow they formulated a scheme of constitutional reform with the full concurrence of the Moslem League, and they jointly prayed for a proclamation to be issued announcing that Self-Government was the aim of British Rule in India. The democracy responded to this appeal and on the 28th of August last, the Secretary of State from his place in the House of Commons announced with the full concurrence of Parliament that responsible Self-Government was the aim of the British rule, and that it was to be attained at progressive stages. The speaker had no hesitation in saying that that proclamation was a memorable triumph of the Congress, and that it was one of the series of such triumphs. But there was a rift in the lute. The message said that the time for its introduction was to be determined by the Government of India, and the British Democracy. They were the people who were most vitally concerned in the matter, far more closely concerned than either the Government of India or the British Democracy. They had a claim. They claimed as a right to have a voice in the matter, and here they took their stand upon the dictum of the Prime Minister himself, who said that when after the war the question of resettlement were to be considered the wishes of the people were to be the supreme consideration, and he added that was equally applicable to tropical climates. They took their stand upon that dictum.

DISASTROUS FLANK MOVEMENT.

The enemies of India were not quiet. They had raised the old cry of "Not Yet." (Shame, Shame). Yes, it was a matter of shame, it was, however, no longer a frontal attack but it was a disastrous flank movement which possibly they learnt from the tactics of the Boer War. (Shame, Shame). They said that they should not take a big jump into the unknown and that a beginning should be made with Local Self-Government. It would never do because the language of the message was as clear as the noonday sun. It was responsible Government that was promised, it was not Local Self-Government which was the burden of that message. It was useless to go behind the clear mandate of Parliament. That message represented the deliberate opinion and the mature judgment of a Coalition Ministers among whom were public men of the type of Lord Curzon. Lord Sydenham might fret and fume but all in vain. They had been told there were Indians amongst the members of the Indo-British Association. They should like to know who those men were. Were they members of the Loyal League recently established in Monghyr. (Laughter), the birth of which was heralded and trumpeted by the Anglo-Indian Press (Laughter) or were they Namsudras who assembled at the Dalhousie Institute the other day under the patronage of Anglo-India (laughter); was the Madras Association formed at that time? (Laughter). One of them seemed to consist of martial lots, and they said "We are prepared to shed our last drop of blood in fighting against Home Rule. They were courageous men no doubt. (Laughter).

FIT FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

The speaker thought that they should enlist themselves in the German Army who were fighting against freedom and civilization. He was sure that they would not be able to hypnotise Mr. Montagu. In this connection he might tell them that the Brahmins and Namsudras were their own brothers. Were not they? Were not they the bone of their bones? Were not they the flesh of their flesh? Were not they those with whom they were more than any foreign bureaucracy? If they were to get their political powers and these people were associated with them in the exercise of those powers, he was sure that their efforts would be more fruitful than now. They were not in favour of a Brahmin oligarchy. The Mahomedans were with them. Did they think that the Mahomedans had entered into a conspiracy with them for the establishment of a Brahmin oligarchy?

Continuing, Mr. Bannerjea referred to the question of electorate. They had been told by the Anglo-Indian press that they had not got an electorate worth the name. He said that they had all the materials all over India which would constitute an honest electorate. They should, for example, take the electorate that returned members to the municipalities and district boards in Bengal. They had practically universal suffrage and the men returned to the District Boards and Local Boards and the Municipalities were the best men that the locality could produce. Therefore, they were quite tried people. In Bengal they had got 12½ millions of adult male population. Out of that they could easily form an an electorate consisting of 1/4th of th male population for returning in the Council. The Hon. Mr. Sharma in a Conference held stated that in Madras they could easily form an electorate. Therefore, it was clear tha the question of electorate had been brought forward with no other object than to postpone the evil day.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WANTING.

He had just a word to say about the resolution which did not provide for Responsible Government. Responsible Government meant a government which was responsible to an electorate and the executive of which was liable to dismissal by the representatives of the people. Those were the fundamental principles they were wanting. They had provided for the control of the budget. The power of the purse represented the sovereign power. By that they could control the executive. They could create a situation which would compel the executive to resign. That was the Oriental method of doing things. (Laughter). Therefore, substantially the resolution was one which was a half measure, a halting stage towards the realisation of Self-Government. His Bengalee friends, he knew it, were a little bit disappointed. They wanted to go a little further. Let them go as far as the Congress went. Let them plead in their collective capacity as far as they could. Let them bear in mind the situation in which they were that day. United they stood and divided they fell. They were entering upon a new stage in their history, when public men of the type of Lord Curzon supported Self-Government. The speaker was sure that the were within a measurable distance o securing it. It had not been promised t them a day too soon. Lord Carmichael th other day stated that discontent was growing amongst all classes of people and why Because promises had been made which had not been fulfilled or only inadequately fulfilled. The Congress hitherto had been criticising. Now they must construct. Mr. Montagu would return Home in March next. He would then formulate a scheme and then introduce a Bill. What should they do?

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

His suggestion was that they should send a deputation to England to watch and help in the birth of those institutions which would give freedom to India and inaugurate a new era in her history. Repressive policy had been ruthlessly pursued, bureaucracy had failed to cope with the situation. In 1858 Queen Victoria in her gracious proclamation stated that they were bound to their Indian subjects by the same obligations of duty. Were they at the present moment enjoying equal status with the subjects of the Colonies? Let them have no more glorifying debating societies. They had enough of them. They now wanted something real, something substantial, something which would satisfy the aspirations of the people. The longer it was delayed the more would be the critical situation, the bigger would be the toll exacted. The British public had awakened to the gravity of the situation and now they might look forward to them to give India her birthright of freedom.

MR. JINNAH.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in seconding the resolution, said it was composed of three parts. The first part expressed its grateful satisfaction over the pronouncement made by the Secretary of State. In 1915 the Congress at Bombay demanded a declaration to this effect. In 1916 the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow prepared a joint scheme of reform and desired a declaration of the policy by the Government to the effect that Responsible Self-Government would be conferred at an early date. In response to it the pronouncement was made in Parliament and for that pronouncement they expressed their grateful satisfaction. The second part of the resolution was important. They desired that provision for the establishment of Responsible Self-Government by an enactment of Parliament. They also desired that a time-limit should also be laid. The third step was the granting of complete Self-Government by statute. The speaker next said that it had been stated that the Congress-League scheme contained some novel feature. It had also been said that it was illogical and was capable of creating a deadlock. His answer was that his Majesty's Government had made a pronouncement that the goal was the conferment of complete Self-Government, and they demanded that steps should be taken immediately towards it. They had produced a scheme and they wanted to know what the scheme of the Government was. Up till the present moment they had received no proposal from the Government. Unless they heard to the contrary he thought theirs was the best scheme.

FALLACY OF CURTIS' SCHEME.

Referring to Mr. Curtis' proposal he said the bureaucracy would be the judge of the representatives of the people who would be entrusted with the working of certain departments. The bureaucracy would say that in their opinion the people's representatives had abused their power. They could not accept such a scheme and they stood by the Congress-League scheme, until the Government had prepared a scheme which would be considered reasonable.

In conclusion Mr. Jinnah said that he understood that Mr. Montagu would probably make his pronouncement in England soon after his return, possibly in May. When these proposals came to India what were they going to do? The speaker wanted them to be prepared for that. Those proposals would probably be published in India in May. His view was that as the occasion was momentous and the issue was grave, as soon as the proposals were published in India, there should be a special session of the Congress and the Moslem League to consider the proposals of Mr. Montagu and to make up their mind in the light of those proposals. After that they would put all the power and energy they possessed to back their conclusions up.

MR. B. C. PAL.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in supporting the resolution, said he wished it had gone further and demanded that in the Parliamentary statute the functions of the Government of India should be clearly defined. He desired to tell the Government that Responsible Government to India had become a necessity out of imperial conditions. It was as much in the interest of the British Empire as in the interest of India that Self-Government should be given to the people of the country. They were prepared to die for the Empire provided they were made to feel that they belonged to the Empire and the Empire belonged to them.

Mr. Tilak supported the resolution.

MR. RAMASWOMS IVER.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras who spoke next said that in the matter of education even literary India was not worse than England in the time of George IV and the concentration of political power in the hands of a few was the outstanding feature of English political life until quite recently, and he urged that India was quite fit for Responsible Government and the necessity for that was supreme. It was false to say that the present ministry had no mandate in relation to Indian affairs. Its mandate was to win the war and make future wars of the present kind impossible and that could be achieved only if a contented, self-reliant strong India was at Britain's back, and the present Coalition Ministry was best suited to deal with a question which, according to unanimous opinion, ought to be lifted above party squabble.

PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION TO BE UNITED.

Mrs. Besant at this stage said that she had sent up to her, seven or eight amendments with regard to that resolution. Two of them were in exact opposition raising a Madras question which had no existence in any other part of the country. Then there were some amendments which wanted more and others which wanted less. She must ask them very earnestly to consider the matter for she was utterly in their hands in the matter. She would ask them, if for the sake of the country they would make amendments to that resolution above all others? (Hear, Hear). They had many enemies against them and only their united front could help them. She had spent hours in trying to reconcile the divergence. So far, the resolution was a compromise that had been agreed to by the Subjects' Committee where all parties were represented. If they made it a little stronger they might drive away a number of people and the Moslem League. If they went the other way they might drive away others. Could they not compromise a little difference? Let the ten thousand men who had assembled there vote that resolution with one single voice so that the Government, the Anglo-Indian press and the English people might not say that in a crisis of the nation's destiny there was not self-control enough, statesmanship enough to sink their differences and unite in one cry for Home Rule. She asked them to think over that during the midday adjournment. If they had amendments she must have them all in, but that meant that they must work till midnight.

MR. C. R. DAS.

After the Congress had reassembled after the midday adjournment, Mr. C. R. Das in supporting the resolution said that they stood there that day on that platform for the glory and the victory of India. (Hear, Hear). He implored them that amidst the many discussions which had been raised on the form of the resolution they would not forget the essential idea which stood behind it. It was a resolution which had for its object the growth and the development of the great Indian nation. (Hear, Hear). They were all agreed about that; the question was how to bring that about. The Bengal ideal was presented to them that day by Mr. Bepin Chundra Pal. The speaker accepted that ideal and if he thought that there was anything in that resolution which was inconsistent with that ideal, he should never have supported it. (Hear, Hear). He did not find in that resolution anything which went against the ideal which Bengal had unanimously declared by its resolution at the Bengal National Provincial Conference. What was that ideal? That ideal was firstly provincial autonomy, viz., that the Government of India must have its sphere demarcated of all functions which belonged to the provinces of a particular province. Was that an ideal which was foreign to that resolution? He asked them to look into it so far as that ideal was concerned. He did not think that was at all inconsistent with the resolution which he had the honour to support. (Hear, Hear). What was the next point in the ideal of Bengal? It was that the Executive Government must be made subordinate to the Legislative Council which would represent the wishes of the people of the Province. Was there anything in that resolution which went against that? It might be that Bengal had provided for that, in one particular way and in that resolution, they had provided for that in another way. But so far as the ideal was concerned he said that there was absolutely no difference between that of Bengal and that which was shadowed in that resolution. (Hear, hear.) They said in that resolution that the power of the purse should be in the hands of the Legislature. They should just pause for a moment to think what that meant. If this scheme was accepted by the Government what did that mean? It meant that the Executive must be obedient to the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) If they did not obey the command of the Legislature the Legislature would say, "We stop the supply." It might be said that the British Parliament would never grant them that, but were they considering that when Parliament would say that, it would be time then for them to meet again and formulate a definite scheme as to the way in which that ideal was to be given effect to? He appealed to them to stick to that resolution. The time had come when the British Parliament must transfer the power of the purse to the people of the country.

ENOUGH OF BUREAUCRACY.

They had enough of bureaucracy in the country. Having regard to that ideal he did not see any inconsistency between what they said in Bengal and which was put forward in that resolution, but his revered friend, Mr. Tilak, said that that scheme was a very much better scheme than the Bengal scheme or any other scheme. Mr. Das was speaking of Provincial Government and he did not see any difference there. Mr. Tilak said that it was not wise to ask too much. Mr. Das asked Mr. Tilak to read the resolution again, and he would find in it that it was a scheme not one item less than the scheme of Bengal. In that resolution, in an indirect manner they had asked not only for full Responsible Government for the Provinces, but also for the Central Government. It might be said that it ought to have been shaped in another way. But it was a scheme which did not pretend to be a perfect scheme. So far as Mr. Jinnah was concerned Mr. Das agreed with him in saying that the Government should come out with their scheme. If that was done it would be time then to consider what words were to be rejected or what new words were to be put in. In his opinion, they had been fighting unnecessarily. Let them fight to obtain what the resolution stated with all their might, and let them not rest contented till the whole thing was granted to them. He did not care what was the constitution of England, Switzerland or Australia. No, he wanted to believe in his own constitution. They should gather up all their strength and say with one voice all over India in every village, in every town, in every provincial gathering that nothing else than the transference of the Government powers into the hands of the people would satisfy them. It was the natural right of every nation to live and grow. They demanded that right. That right had been unjustly withheld from them by subterfuges, by pretences.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the last speaker on the resolution. He said that the Congress scheme was prepared having regard to the existing circumstances of the country. It was prepared by the Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis and they were not foreign to the art of government. He drew the attention of the Government that in discussing their proposals they should remember that they were dealing with a people who were not unknown to the art of government. He could not but feel grateful to the Government for what had been done during the last ten years. The British Government was building up institutions to carry on the government of the country. In 1861, the Indian Councils Act was passed, and since then they had been amending the constitution of the Council. What was the cardinal feature of the Indian Councils? It was that the representatives of the people should be invited to help the Government. The first thing they asked was to enlarge the Councils. The second circumstance that was suggested was that there should be no taxation without representation. This would be meaningless unless the people's representatives had power to control the Executive. The third demand was the power of the purse in England. They thought that the people who paid taxes were to determine through their representatives how the taxes should be spent. That was a natural growth and for this they should not go to South Africa. The administration of India was different from that of South Africa. If the administration of every country were the same, then South Africa would have helped them. It was no good telling them that the Congress scheme did not fit in with the institutions of other countries. The speaker said their scheme was most suitable to the conditions of India. Even after the change of circumstances their scheme still holds good. When they spoke of Self-Government in that scheme they meant Responsible Government, and that was that the Executive should be under the control of the Legislature.

FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

He agreed with his friends that if Self-Government was granted to-day they were fit for it. But they must remember that their government was constitutional. He did not think that half the members of the Executive Council would be in opposition to the other half. They had asked half the members to be people's representatives, because they had not asked full Responsible Government all at once. He was opposed to the system of government by compartment suggested by Mr. Curtis. In his opinion, this proposal was made only to baffle their moderate scheme.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Amendments of which notices had been sent were then withdrawn.

Mrs. Besant then put the resolution to vote which was carried unanimously, the entire house standing and cheering. Discussion on the subject lasted for five full hours.

BRITISH INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi then moved a resolution expressing regret at the disabilities under which the British Indians of South Africa and East Africa were suffering and asking for their removal. The resolution which was supported by a number of people was carried.

Mr. Sasanka Jiban Roy of Bengal moved a resolution demanding the complete abolition of indentured labour and expressing grateful appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. C. F. Andrews in this connection. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras moved a resolution urging the removal of all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, the disabilities being of the most vexatious and oppressive character. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next resolution that was to have been moved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was as follows:—

"This Congress is of opinion that the same tests be applied to women as to men in regard to the franchise, and the eligibitity for election to all elective bodies concerned with local Government and education."

Mrs. Besant said that Mrs. Naidu desired to withdraw the resolution as she desired that the question of women and elective boards should be discussed in the country before it was brought before the Congress. The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar then moved a resolution authorising the All-India Congress Committee to send in a deputation to England for the purpose of placing the Indian demands before the British democracy.

Mrs. Besant put from the chair resolutions asking for the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the working of various repressive legislations in India, asking the Government of India to intervene in the case of Arjunlal Sethi, a Jain Pandit now in Vellore Jail who was in imminent danger of death by starvation on account of his religious principles, asking Messrs. Baptista and Polak to attend the forthcoming Labour Congress, welcoming the help proferred by the Labour Party in obtaining the passage through Parliament of a statute embodying the grant of Responsible Government.

Some formal resolutions thanking Sir William Wedderburn for his services, and also thanking the outgoing Secretaries, Mr. Subba Rao and Nawab Syed Mahammad were put from the chair and passed.

NEXT CONGRESS AT DELHI.

Mr. Sultan Singh of Delhi invited the next session of the Congress to Delhi. The invitation was accepted by the Congress.

Mr. B. Chakrabutty then proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Besant for presiding over this year's Congress and for services rendered by her to the country. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Rai Baikuntanath Sen then thanked the delegates for the trouble they had taken to come all the way to Calcutta at considerable inconvenience to attend the Congress. He congratulated them on the success of the session.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

MR. MADHAVARAO'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Indian Industrial Conference opened to-day under the presidency of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao C.I.E.

In his presidential address, he said the great war in Europe which had dislocated the commerce and industry of all civilised nations had greatly affected Indian trade and several new important problems had arisen demanding utmost watchfulness and readiness to exploit economic resources and organise industrial forces. He was glad the Government had seriously taken this work in hand as seen from pronouncement made by H. E. the Viceroy at the Madras Exhibition. Industrial development demanded as essentials natural resources, capital, State and market facilities, transport facilities and skilled labour.

SWADESHI.

India was proverbially rich in natural resources and only capital and other factors were required for their conversion into finished products. The question of transport deserved careful consideration. The rates at present charged by the Indian Railway companies were in the majority of cases prejudicial to the growth of indigenous enterprise.

Referring to the Swadeshi movement the speaker said if the country's arts and crafts were to be revived and fostered, and raw products utilised for the manufacture of goods now imported from foreign countries, the only course was to create a demand for Swadeshi articles. In reference to banking, after alluding to the importance of the Tata Industrial Bank the speaker said he could not emphasize too strongly the necessity for the Government to induce Presidency Banks to afford facilities to young men to get an intimate knowledge of the working of different departments of banks. There should be at least one Industrial Bank in every province which should receive full support from Government.

SCOPE OF INDUSTRIES.

Shipbuilding was another industry which deserved to be revived in the interests of Indian foreign trade, and he would exhort Calcutta and other seaports to start navigation companies on a large scale, and make provision for training of mercantile marine. The jute industry also should be in the hands of the Bengal capitalists.

He would summarise the relative duties of Government and people as regard industrial development as follows:—Government duties were to make a thorough industrial and geological survey of the whole country to afford financial and technical aid to check foreign competition to encourage the opening of banks to start model pioneer factories and hand them over to private capitalists if successful to purchase all Government requirements in India and to establish museums and travelling libraries and hold exhibitions. The duties of the people were to use locally made articles even at a sacrifice in cost and quality, to arrange co-operation between capitalists and technically trained experts, to raise the standard of commercial morality, to utilise unproductive wealth for commercial and industrial purposes, to arouse Indian States to economic needs on the above lines among others.

On the agenda were resolutions protesting against the closing down of third class coal mines, urging steps to prevent deforestation, requesting immediate introduction of uniform system of weights and measures, demanding the removal of restrictions on salt manufacture, the expansion of irrigation and drainage projects for development of agriculture, the establishment of a Government college of technology, and others endorsing the main points in the presidential address.

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THE MANAGEMENT.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, December 31, 1917.

MOSLEMS AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It was a thoughtful and suggestive address which Mr. M. A. Hydari delivered on Thursday last before the thirty-first session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in Calcutta. Busy years of a long official life have not dulled Mr. Hydari's perception of the educational needs of his community and generally of the country, or prevented his bringing a fresh mind to bear on the consideration of the problem. "Contact with educational problems for almost thirty years, a contact that has been of late especially close owing to my connection with the Educational Secretariat of Hyderabad," he said at the outset, "has more and more deeply impressed upon my mind the necessity of education in this country, as the one and all-essential factor in its national progress and the conviction has been steadily growing all these years that any service that might lead to lessen the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy is the greatest and noblest that India's sons can render to her." This conviction, which Mr. Hydari shares with all thoughtful persons, has been re-inforced by the revelations of the present world-wide war. For it is being increasingly brought home that the ultimate victory among nations will belong to that nation which is the best educated. That education is the prime necessity of national progress was before the war more a commonplace of theory than of practice. The change that the war has brought about is to make the demand of education on national attention and exchequer only next in importance and urgency to that of the war itself. Mr. Hydari was naturally most anxious to emphasise the significance of this great change. India, which has so far been the most tragically backward country in the educational race, can least afford to lag behind. Further lethargy, as Mr. Hydari pointed out, would lead to national disaster.

If India generally has made little or no real progress in education, the Mahomedan community especially has fared worse. Greater, therefore, are the educational needs of that community and greater the endeavours that have to be made both by the Government and the leaders of the community to meet those needs. Mr. Hydari's contribution to the consideration of the problem of Moslem education and of the essentials of the remedies required was both valuable and thoughtful. It has not been sufficiently realised that a most serious obstacle to any attempt at a satisfactory solution of the problem is that no accurate survey or adequate statistics on this subject are at present available. But no earnest and organised effort has been made to overcome this difficulty. Mr. Hydari, therefore, did well to make it clear that the regular publication of such materials, by the Educational Conference, would be an invaluable help towards research and study on the question. As he said, addressing his co-religionists, "unless we know exactly where we are, the length of the way we have to travel, it is not possible for us to find out what problems demand our attention, what remedies have any chance of success, what measures must be taken to reach our goal." He brought this contention home by calling attention to a point of great interest revealed by official figures, which should give food for serious thought to the leaders of the community, viz.,—that more than 50 per cent. of the students attending special institutions in the country are Mahomedans. This means that a large proportion of Mahomedan youths do not pursue their education to the University stage, but leave off at a secondary stage and resort to special schools to train themselves for entering a vacation. The chief causes of this unsatisfactory situation are to be found in the poverty of the general mass of Mahomedans and the insufficiency of secondary schools, combined with their high scale of fees. It follows, therefore, that, as Mr. Hydari said, every measure which is calculated to improve the standard of secondary education, and to bring it within easy reach of all classes, is likely to benefit proportionately more of Mahomedan youths than those of other comparatively more advanced communities, for whom universities and colleges have a greater attraction, thus ultimately tending to bring the Moslems into line with other sister communities. The necessity of primary education, both among boys and girls, is paramount as regards all communities. But what the Mahomedan community suffers from most, at present, is the comparative dearth of highly educated men and women. Mr. Hydari rightly urged that it is impossible for his co-religionists to hold their own with the other communities of India and the world, in these days of keen competition, if they do not take care that their young men get the same higher intellectual training as the youths of other communities.

The highest education in the country, as Lord Haldane, Mr. Fisher and other educational authorities have made Englishmen realise, should be open to the children of the poor as well as of the rich, because genius is as often to be found among the humble as among the wealthy, and no nation can afford to neglect the talents which are to be found amongst its children. The primary duty in this regard rests with the Government, who have the control of the public purse. That duty has hitherto not been sufficiently recognised, much less fulfilled. During the immediate years to come, when the control of the purse is transferred to the representatives of the people, it may be confidently expected that the State would organise such a system of national education as would give an opportunity to every intelligent boy or girl, however poor he or she may be, to proceed from the primary school to the University. Before such a consummation is reached, the Moslem community must bestir itself and secure its progress on the principle that no help is better than self-help. It is a most gratifying sign of the times that during the year that is now passing a great movement has been set on foot amongst the Mahomedans—the scheme of the Sultania College—which, based as it is on the consecration of sacrifice and effort in the field of higher education, is fraught with inestimable good to the community and, therefore, to the country. The Aligarh University and the Osmania University, both of which may soon be expected to come into being, should constitute other beneficient forces in the same direction. These universities and the University of Benares will, however, justify themselves only if, whatever their other objects, they are worked, above everything else, in a spirit of patriotism to the country, making it, for example, one of their chief functions to study, re-write and teach the history of India afresh. What that spirit should be was thus finely expressed by Mr. Hydari:

"It will not be the growth, but the death of Indian Nationalism, if the Mussalmans of India fail to be impressed by the greatness of Asoka and Chandra Gupta, or filled with pride and joy at the immortal frescoes of Ajanta and the sculptured monuments of Ellora, or fail to derive fresh inspiration from the glorious songs of Jayadev and Tukaram, or find food for deep and satisfying thought in the discourses of Sri Krishna and Gautama Buddha. It will not be the growth but the death of India Nationalism, if the Hindus are not filled with pride at the architectural splendours of the Moghuls and the Adilshahis, at the political achievements of great rulers like Sher Shah and Akbar, at the fine heroism of noble queens like Chand Sultana and Nur Jehan, at the liberal statesmanship of devoted ministers like Mahmood Gawun and Abul Fazal, at the wide learning of scholars like Al Beruni and Faizi, or at the inspiration of poets like Amir Khusru and Ghalib."

A DANGEROUS REMEDY!

"The Excise Department," said the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, speaking in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1898, "seems to follow the example of the preacher who said that though he was bound to teach good principles, he was by no means bound to practise them." The truth of this description is writ large over the history of Excise administration, not only in this Presidency but throughout the country. The Excise Department always says that it does not exist for the purpose of raising revenue, but for other beneficent aims; in practice, however, these professions are cast to the winds. And various are the pretexts on which this is done. A glaring example of this is provided by the decision at which the Government of Bombay have arrived, modifying the method of disposal of the right of retail vend of country spirit in the Presidency. In a press note issued the other day, they state that they have had occasion to review the system under which the right of retail sale of country spirit is decided, and that after careful and anxious consideration they have come to the conclusion that a change is necessary in the interests of the general administration. The system at present generally in force is of separate shops with a fixed fee assessed on the sales of the previous years, and renewed from year to year to the same holder, provided his management is good. This system, Government state, was based upon the existence and observance of a maximum selling, and on the selling of full measure within the maximum price fixed, and it was assumed that the licensee would not exceed this price and that he would sell full measure. This assumption, they now say, has not been justified by the working of the system. First, the maximum selling-price, according to them, has been most difficult to enforce and has generally been disregarded, either by price above the maximum being taken or by the giving of short measure. "The most serious drawback of the fixed-fee system," they state, therefore, "is that the very large profit thus made by the licensees forms a fund for the bribery of the subordinate Excise staff. The shopkeepers have more to bribe for and far larger sums with which to bribe." "The extent to which the corruption may extend has been proved," it is added, "by recent investigations in one district where most of the staff were found guilty of receiving illegal gratification and there is no reason to believe that this particular district is singular in the existence of such practices." Government have, therefore, decided that the present fixed-fee system should be abolished and that, instead, auctions should be held in Bombay City, in other cities of the Presidency proper and in some cities of Sind and in headquarter towns of districts or in other places where there are three shops within a reasonably small area, and that the auctions will be for a triennial period.

In all these arguments the real test is ignored. The sole aim that the Government should have in view is to check the alarming growth of the drink evil, and the question is whether the new system they propose is calculated to serve that end. We hardly think so. The most certain result of the change will be, as Government themselves candidly confess, to bring more money to their coffers. Now bitter experience in the past has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that any change in the Excise administration which is directed to bringing more revenue has resulted in the growth of the drink evil. The most plausible argument for the change is the anxiety to put an end to corruption of the Excise staff. It is, however, a delusion to suppose that the fixed-fee system is the only cause of the corruption. There are still a hundred other ways left for the ingenuity of the Excise officers and the traders in liquor to perpetuate and increase the evil of corruption—apart from the numerous other forms of corruption which the auction system itself will introduce. The Government's intention may be to end corruption, but the means they have adopted will lead merely to augmenting the revenue! Again, the existing system is to be discarded because, it is alleged, the maximum price fixed is not adhered to by the licensee, full measure is not sold and the comparative fixity of tenure is an incentive to bribery. What justification is there for believing that all these evils will disappear under the new system? On the other hand, as the licensee will have to pay an increasingly large price for the right to sell liquor, it is obvious that he will make the consumer pay for it. That will encourage adulteration of liquor and higher prices. Attempts will be made to work up auction prices and to push sales unduly. Government, themselves, anticipate that the price of liquor will increase and conclude that this will lead to the reduction of consumption. This is the old shibboleth over again, and it is surprising that it should have been put forward by any responsible Government, inasmuch as it is notorious that the raising of the price of liquor has never, in the past, been known to check the drink habit once it has been formed. The only result of an increased and increasing price is apt to be to hasten the economic, physical and moral ruin of the poor man and his family. The excise policy followed has operated on the poorer classes as an encouragement to take to drink, and having once taken to drink, they must needs satisfy their thirst at any cost and the cost must become, with enhanced prices, an increasing drain on the meagre family budget. There is also another danger. The tendendency to work up the price of country liquor higher and higher may bring it nearer to that of the cheap and nasty foreign liquors and thus induce the people to take to the latter and consequently lead to an increased import of such liquor and the creation of yet another vested interest which would oppose, like the rest, all future reform.

The bait Government offer in directing that the extra receipts consisting of the difference between the income under the new system and the vend fees at present received, should be devoted to the promotion of education and sanitation does not come to much. For Government reserve to themselves the right to increase the still-head duty even if such increase shall decrease the receipts that may be realised from the change proposed. So that the conclusion seems inevitable that the change is merely a new device to raise more revenue. And this resort to the auction system is revived at a time when in other provinces it is being discarded. For we read in the latest Excise Report of the United Provinces just issued that "it has been found possible to experiment with a variant of the fixed-system as an alternative to the auctioning of shops. And the Lieut.-Governor thinks that the new system replacing the auction system is likely to prove useful, at least in two ways: (1) by weeding out undesirable vendors, and (2) by reducing the incentive felt by licencees to increase their income by questionable means." How could the Bombay Government have ignored these considerations?

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Asquith on World's "Peace Partnership."

"The Observer" is one of the most competent journals in the world, and in mail week it scored a distinct triumph by publishing the first interview which Mr. Asquith has ever given to any newpaper in the course of his long and eventful career. The ex-Premier was induced to discuss the prospects and conditions of peace, and the following remarkable declaration which he made in the course of the interview will be read with special interest:

"It is clear that if the peace which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world is to be something more than a breathing space, or a passing interlude, we cannot be content with a mere repainting of the map. *Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone. We must aim at setting up a world-wide peace partnership, of which all the civilised communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties.*"

"Moral and Material Progress."

Only yesterday we had occasion to comment on the Nemesis of red-tapeism that has overtaken the Indian Bureaucracy, atrophying its imagination, dwarfing its soul, and stultifying its humanity. By an interesting coincidence the mail that came in yesterday brought an article contributed by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe to the "New Statesman" in which that distinguished student of Indian affairs touches upon the same theme, adducing striking testimony in support of our own contentions. Reviewing the latest issue of a pretentious little official publication known as "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India" Mr. Ratcliffe says:

"The people of India cannot be said to exist for the compiler of the statement, or presumably for the officials upon whose reports he works. He has not a word to say of books, magazines and newspapers, of the multifarious vernacular literature or that important development, the Indo-English Press, which a rigorous Press Act contrives with an Indian equivalent of D.O.R.A., to keep in its place, of religion or philosophy; of political activity or social movement; of public opinion, feeling or speculation, or any reaction of the Indian mind to the universal overturn."

A World Unknown.

"One wonders", continues Mr. Ratcliffe, "whether the unimaginable person who does the job ever considers for a moment the unbounded wealth of the field which these most fortunate public servants have to survey:

It comprises the government of the most varied and sensitive of Eastern peoples; the most exact and elaborate system of administration ever established among an alien race; the richest and most fascinating world of tradition, custom and belief; an ever moving religious consciousness which, older than Homeric Greece, throws up every year a fresh crop of leaders and movements of sects and schools and forms of thought which seek to frame some new method of harmonising ancient faith with modern practice; an educational system which combines the vernacular primary and the Government high school with every kind of missionary institution, the secular State University with a new denominational University which in its essental idea contravenes the established principle of State instruction; a vast complex of political activity and opinion, the working of which under the stimulus of war in the West is compelling the British autocracy of Simla and the Junkers of Whitehall not only to proffer reforms but to concede in theory every essential principle for which Indian statesmen and political thinkers have contended since modern India became articulate."

"Rock-ribbed Insularity."

When the history of the Indian bureaucrat comes to be written, he will be found to have been one of the most astonishing specimens of the race. And as not the least of his achievements it will be set down that he contrived effectively to isolate himself in a self-created fence of supercilious self-sufficiency, while plunged in a world of infinite inspiration, colour and life. Well may Mr. Ratcliffe exclaim:

"Think of it! And the men responsible for the government of India are so superb in their rock-ribbed insularity that they announce to all the world that nothing exists in their universe except a mechanism of government and taxation,—a dreary system of alien control worked, by their own confession, through the dreariest bureaucracy ever set up among mankind.

The statement in its present absurd and damning shape fills sixty-two pages, he says, and we may agree that "within those limits any competent journalist or student of government could be trusted to produce an annual survey of British India which by comparison with this preposterous product of the bureaucratic machine would shine with the splendour of intelligence and art."

German Dreams.

The extracts quoted by Reuter from the remarkably frank article entitled "The World Political Importance of German East Africa" in the "Cologne Gazette" are interesting, as showing the motives that lie at the root of the Teuton ambition of world domination. The journal confesses that Germany has for years aimed at the creation of a German wedge dividing Africa from sea to sea. "All our wishes," the journal concludes, "will be realised only if, by our battles in Europe, we compel England to recognise us as an equal Colonial Power and to draw the necessary consequences in the future rearrangement of Africa." To realise what these wishes are we must recall Herr Zimmermann's notion of the foundation of German Weltpolitik. Writing in the German press, not long ago, he said that while "a streng Germany" would in future dominate the North Sea and prevent England from blocking the Channel, this "freedom of the sea" would be of no use "against American and Japanese hostility and against the enmity of the South Africans."

Protection for Germany!

Hence, to protect Germany against America, Japan, South Africa and Australia, Central Africa, according to Herr Zimmermann, is the only solution:

"The Great War will establish the development of mankind for the next hundred years. If it makes Central Africa German, fifty years hence 500,000 and more Germans can be living there by the side of 50,000,000 blacks. Then there may be an army of one million men in German Africa, and the colony will have its own War Navy like Brazil. It will be a valuable ally for South America against North American aggressions, and with such a sphere of power the United States will have to reckon. . . . An England that is strong in Africa dominates the situation in Southern Europe, and does not need us. But from Central Africa we shall dominate the English connexions with South Africa, India, and Australia, and we shall force English policy to reckon with us. And the United States cannot permanently cross our interests in the Far East and the South Seas, if a strong German Central Africa exerts its influence upon the development in South America."

An Extensive Programme.

The mail papers contain instructive evidence of the reaction of military events in Italy on the Pan-German propaganda. Apparently the Junkers are puffed up with the notion that they can carry everything before them. This the irrepressible Count Reventlow urged, in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," that Germany and Austria-Hungary must work together as regards the development of their power "in the Meditarranean and the world," and argued that this is an essential contribution to the overthrow of the British Empire.

"The Mediterranean was the weak point of the old Triple Alliance. The new Triple Alliance can, after the overthrow of Italy, give a quite different appearance to the Mediterranean problem. This can be done by creating and securing two central points of power—the Adriatic and Constantinople, with the Straits. Such a political, maritime, and economic position would stand in the closest combination with the position of the German Empire in the North, and if this position remains dominant in the Baltic and on the coast of Flanders. Great Britain's sea tyranny will be set a difficult and probably an insoluble problem. Thus the Quadruple Alliance can be the pioneer in the freeing of the seas, if it creates the foundations of power and builds corresponding power upon them. For Austria-Hungary this position of power in the Adriatic is not an aim of ambition or "Imperialism," but a necessity. From the non-fulfilment of this purpose our ally has suffered greatly in the past, and in the altered conditions would suffer into erably in the future."

All this serves to throw a flood of light on the latest German peace proposals.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD AS PRO-PRESIDENT.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF ALI BROTHERS.

UNQUALIFIED ADHERENCE TO REFORM SCHEME.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The tenth annual session of All-India Moslem League commenced its sittings this afternoon. There was a large gathering of members and visitors over one thousand. The interesting feature of the session was the presence of Mr. Mahammad Ali's mother and a large number of Hindu leaders. Among those seated on the dais were besides many Moslem leaders, Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Wadia, Malaviya, Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, Bomanjee, Horniman and Chintaman and Justices Chaudhuri and Raffiaque.

In the absence of Mohammed Ali president-elect, the presidential chair was vacant and Hon. Raja of Mahummadabad conducted the proceedings.

Mr. Abdul Latif Ahmed, chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said:—He was sorry for the absence of the president-elect Mahammad Ali, and condemned in strong terms the action of the Government in interning him and other Mahomedan leaders. Coming to the question of constitutional reforms, he whole-heartedly supported the Congress League scheme and refuted the arguments advanced by its opponents who according to him, were the bureaucracy, the Anglo-Indian community and Mushroom associations created under the fostering care of the first two. After giving reasons why every Moslem should accept that scheme, he referred to the Arrah riots and outrages committed on Mussalmans. After condemning the action of Hindu rioters, he said, in his opinion the Arrah incidents were far more deplorable from the nationalist point of view. They had supplied plausible argument to their enemies for opposing the cause of constitutional reform. In conclusion he prayed for the release of the seventeen hundred Hindu youths interned.

ADDRESS OF PRO-PRESIDENT.

After the reception Committee Chairman's address was over, Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad delivered an address in Urdu. After strongly condemning the actions of Government in interning Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and other leading men, he referred to the re-approachment between the two great communities of India in matters political, and wholeheartedly supported the joint reform scheme of the Congress and the League.

He said:—The steady advance of the Government of the country on democratic lines, its increased deference to the will of the people as expressed through their chosen representatives, under whose control the government should ultimately be, is the basis on which this constitution is framed. The British nation is expending its blood and treasure with such profusion and generosity in order that the world may be made safe for democracy. Shall then this mockery continue, that while India with the other component parts of the Empire which by the way are all democratic and self-governing, is fighting for this ideal, the form of government under which she is ruled remains despotic, however benevolent?

WANTED A DEFINITE PLEDGE.

It is a slur on the fair name of freedom-loving England and I believe repugnant to the instincts of the great nation with which the destinies of this ancient land are bound up. Gentlemen, we demand that by reason of India's advancement in educational economic, and industrial progress, political capacity, and above all her indefeasible right for full and unfettered development, and as an overdelayed act of political equity and justice, the government of Great Britain shall make a definite announcement of the period during which full and complete responsible government shall be conferred on India. Other countries that had neither the ordered and settled and scientifically efficient system of government nor enjoyed such immunity from internal disorder and external menace as India, have attained the ideal which for our country is still a pious aspiration. As a first and a very short step towards this goal, we demand that immediately after the conclusion of the war the constitution as embodied in the joint scheme shall be granted. Gentlemen, the spirit of self-realisation which is at present moving mankind in such a tremendously ominous manner has not left India untouched. She is possessed with it, and why should she not be possessed with the spirit? Why should she not aspire to rise to her full stature? But the scheme for which we ask is not extravagantly ambitious. It is not Utopian. Existing conditions have been taken into account, and safeguards against our inexperience have been provided.

VISION OF A UNITED INDIA.

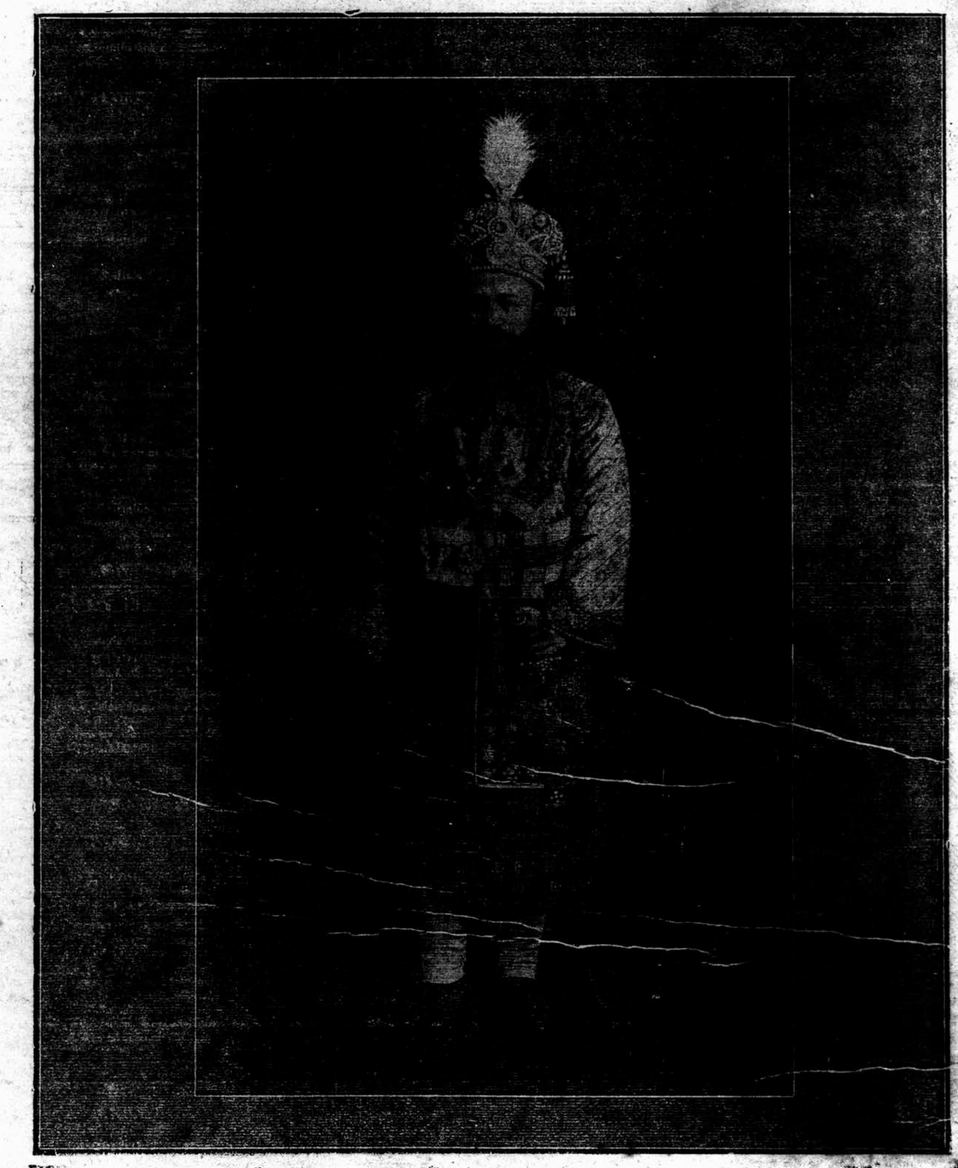
In conclusion he said,—"Gentlemen, how do we stand in relation to the other communities in India? Our points of contact are so many and so important, but our points of difference are not few. And the energies of the best minds of the two great communities of India were concentrated on the problem of how to smooth these differences and pave the way for greater harmony, toleration, and mutual good-will. They had almost succeeded, when the outrages in Arrah and other places in Bihar and in other parts of India came as a rude shock and have caused consternation in the ranks of all wishers of the country and joy to its enemies. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that these events reveal; the forces inimical to real progress are not yet subdued; the danger of the elements of disruption overwhelming and sweeping away the foundations of the Indian nation are still considerable. Is the vision of a united India in which the nation-builders of both the communities are indulging so rapturously, to be shattered for ever and the labours of Indian patriots to be mercilessly stultified? I call upon my Hindu compatriots not to treat the problems in a light hearted manner or try to gloss over facts. If all the recent attempts at co-operation are not to result in a dismal failure, it behoves them and us, to tackle the problems of Moharram, Dassarrah and Bakr-Id with real earnestness of purpose. What force otherwise will our demand to the Government possess? Gentlemen, our need now is the consolidation of the ground which the workers in the cause of the political regeneration of India, have, as the Hon. Mr. Jinnah so eloquently pointed out constitutionally won, yard by yard and trench by trench. Do not rest, but continue to advance. The citadels of reaction, both official and communal have not yet been stormed. Join your forces and with a stout heart attack them.

A message in Urdu from Mr. Mahomed Ali's mother was read. The League meets again to-morrow.

The principal resolutions on the agenda paper were directed to protesting against the internment of Moslems and particularly of Mahomed Ali who was to have presided; also criticising the Arms and Defence of India Acts, and the measures adopted in dealing with the recent anti-cow killing riots in Behar; also supporting the principle of separate representation for the Muslim community.

The speeches supported the Congress-League scheme. About a thousand Mahomedans attended and the entrance into the pavilion of Mr. Mahomed Ali's mother was made the occasion of a demonstration.

PRO-PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.



The Hon. the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, who acted as pro-President of this year's session of the All-India Moslem League, which commenced its sittings in Calcutta yesterday. The President-elect, Mr. Mohamed Ali, was unable to be present owing to continued internment at Chindwara, and the Presidential chair accordingly was kept vacant. The Raja of Mahmudabad, as is well-known, besides being the permanent President of the Moslem League, is a staunch Nationalist and an apostle of Hindu-Moslem Unity.

KRYLENKO AS C-IN-C

TROTZKY RECEIVES ENEMY DELEGATION.

DISCUSSION OF NAVAL AFFAIRS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 30.

A German naval delegation drove to naval headquarters where they were met by Dybenko, the Commissioner for Naval Affairs. They were subsequently received by Trotzky at Smolny Insitute. The first sitting of the Russo-German Naval Commission lasted until an early hour in the morning and chiefly turned on the naval position in the White Sea and the Murman coast.

The Army congress has elected "Comrade Krylenko" to be the Commander-in-Chief. Krylenko in the army order states that documents relating to artillery preparations show that the Kerensky government was preparing for a campaign in 1918 and did not contemplate peace before the end of 1918.

MAXIMALISTSVS. U. KRANIANS.

ARMIES READY FOR HOSTILITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Dec. 30.

The Maximalist and Ukranian armies with artillery and aeroplanes are reported to be face toface near Kharkoff, ready for hostilities.

LATEST CABLE.

ORGANISATION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

METHODS OF EQUITABLE TREATMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 31.

The National Convention on the subject of Food Supply opened at Westminster to-day. Representatives of the Trade Union Congress and Labour Party attended in large numbers. A resolution was submitted protesting against unnecessary suffering in urban areas, especially among women owing to the absence of equitable distribution of supplies, and demanding equal distribution as between rich and poor, compulsory rationing of as many articles as possible and also better organisation of supply of milk. The resolution was moved by Mr. Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation. He warned Government that grave crises were arising in the country which might break out at any time unless the Government acted fairly in the matter of food.

Mr. Clynes, Secretary to the Food Controller, accepted the resolution saying that no Government could apply any other policy than that contained in it. He claimed that it was now impossible for any manufacturer to corner margarine. There was every indication that the situation in great industrial centres was becoming better. He ridiculed the idea that Government could commandeer and distribute food. The existing distributing agencies were essential. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

BRITAIN'S ADMISSION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that Britain has apologised to Holland for the violation of Dutch territory in the province of Zeeland by seven British aeroplanes on October 2nd. Britain has further given emphatic orders to all British air forces to avoid Dutch territory in future. This message constitutes the first public information in London of this incident.

HARRISON LINE'S ACQUISITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Dec. 31.

The Harrison Line has acquired the major portion of Rankin and Gilmour's fleet, total gross tonnage of which is sixty-six thousand tons. The price of the purchase has not transpired.

TURKS BEYOND JERUSALAM DRIVEN BACK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

A Palestine communiqué says that we drove enemy back yesterday and advanced our line to a depth of two miles on a thirteen-mile front. This advance has given us high ground at Ras Arkubessuffa, four miles from Jerusalem and one mile North of Jericho road, also Anata, Erram and Kulundia, two of which are Eastward and Westward of Nablus road, five miles Northward of Jerusalem, and Beitania. Irish troops overcame difficulties of ground in spite of considerable opposition.

AMERICAN FINANCE IN WAR.

LOANS TO ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary to Treasury, has authorised a further loan of 685 millions to Britain, 155 to France, 7½ to Belgium and one million to Serbia, making total advances of 4,23,64,00,000 dollars.

DISSENSIONS BETWEEN BOLSHEVIKS & UKRANIANS.

POLICY OF CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, instancing the difficulties and dangers confronting the Bolsheviks, says that at Brest-Litovsk when the Ukranian delegates, upon Bolshevik enquiries regarding their attitude, refused to recognise the "People's commissioners," Bolsheviks boycotted Ukranians, but the delegates of the Central Powers paid the Ukranians marked attention.

GERMAN NAVAL DELEGATION TO RUSSIA.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES DISCUSSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

A German naval delegation has arrived to discuss the details of the cessation of naval operations. About forty members comprising German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish missions are due to arrive shortly and will discuss the renewal of commercial and other relations.

POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

APPEAL FOR THEIR ENLIGHTENMENT.

ELEVATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The session of the 31st Indian National Social Conference met this morning at the Congress pandal. About 10,000 people were present. Dr. P. C. Ray, the famous Bengali scientist, presided. Among the prominent people supporting him on the platform were Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chandpurani, Mrs. Hiranyamaya Devi, Mr. Subbarao Pantulu, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, the Maharaja of Nattore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. R. P. Karandikar and others.

Sir S. P. Sinha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was unavoidably absent being away from Calcutta on urgent official duties. This explains also his absence from the Congress. He sent a telegram expressing regret and wishing the Conference every success.

Dr. Ray dealt with several points of pressing interest in Indian social life, including the position of women and depressed classes. His view of the woman's position being mainly drawn from Bengalee life and coloured largely by the present state of things, his grim picture of what Sir Rabindranath depicted 30 years ago as the tragedy of one's home life provoked a considerable response from the Bengalee section of the audience. He pleaded powerfully for the emancipation and enlightenment of women. A people, half of whom are immersed in darkness, he said, can never expect to grow. Nation building cannot proceed in this half-hearted fashion. The growth to be real must be harmonious. "Those who think we are able to make any great headway in politics without a simultaneous advance in social and industrial matters, labour under a great mistake. Let us approach the National problem in a truly broad and catholic spirit and not grapple it by halves. I appeal to my countrymen with all the emphasis at my command to keep this ideal in view, and I am sure as night follows the day that their activities for the good of the country will be crowned with success."

Among other points of importance emphasised by him were advancing the age of marriage, both of boys and girls in Hindu society, the raising of the age of consent to 16, an amendment on Mr. B. N. Basu's lines of the Act of 1872 and the removal of social resrtictions on sea voyages. Of fourteen resolutions on the agenda, several of them were formal or omnibus. The resolutions worth special mention were regarding the education of Indian women, the position of Hindu womanhood, the demand for equal treatment of women regarding franchise and the eligibility for election to all elective bodies concerned with local self-government and education and elevation of depressed classes. The presence of a large number of ladies and the leading part they took in the discussions was of more than passing interest.

BIJAPUR'S SUPPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 27.

On Wednesday, the 26th December, a public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur was held, Mr. Bakshi presiding. The Kanerese translation of the presidential address of Mrs. Besant was read to the audience, who received it with great enthusiasm. A resolution accepting the Congress-League scheme was also passed.

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EQUALISATION OF PRIVILEGES.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

DR. RAY'S PLEA FOR RADICAL REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The thirty-first Indian National Social Conference met to-day in the Congress pandal. There was a large number of social reformers and visitors present including a large number of ladies from all parts of India. Dr. P. C. Ray presided. In course of his speech the president took a historical retrospect of the gradual formation of the social strata of Bengal, and the so-called historical basis of the claims of the higher castes. He next asked, is it fair, it is just, is it in the best interests of our country, that a handful of privileged men should continue to monopolise all advantages accruing to them through accident of birth and drive the submerged teeming millions to hostile camps and compel them to live in a state of armed neutrality? A house divided against itself cannot stand. We are loud in claiming political equality with our British subjects, but when it comes to yielding an inch of ground to our own countrymen, we fight shy of it and cry "help."

Continuing the president said that the position of women in our society equally calls for radical reform. He urged education of women, condemned the custom of child marriage, the system of purda and extortion of marriage dowry. He also urged the raising of the age of consent, amendment of the Civil Marriage Act, and removal of social restrictions on sea voyage.

The first resolution expressed sorrow at the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. Other resolutions adopted, urged the abolition of the caste system, education of Indian women, training of Hindu widows, abolition of purdah and early marriage, granting of franchise to women, elevation of the depressed classes, uplifting of the masses, legalising validity of inter-marriages among Hindus and removal of restrictions on foreign travel.

BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

At the resumed session of the Conference on Wednesday the 26th instant the proceedings commenced with the passing of a resolution expressing devotion and loyalty to the person and throne of the King-Emperor and by a prayer that God will grant victory to the Allies and restore to the Empire the blessings of peace. The Conference also passed a resolution offering its welcome to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to this City of Bombay and congratulations to the latter as the first Secretary of State of the Faith. A number of resolutions suggesting remedies to improve the educational status of the community and its material well-being were passed. One of the most important resolutions was one expressing the desirability of starting a fund to be used by giving scholarships, fees and books to deserving students, both boys and girls, in the community for secondary, technical, commercial, industrial and higher education, and for giving loans to deserving students who desire to prosecute higher studies here or abroad. The resolution was proposed by Mr. Solomon R. Songavkar, a gentleman having considerable administrative experience in Kathiawad, and was ably seconded by Miss A. Hyams, B.A., who in the course of her speech emphasised the necessity of making a beginning immediately. As a result of the appeal which was eloquently made by the President Dr. Joseph Benjamin a sum of about Rs. 4,000 was subscribed on the spot and by the next day an addition of Rs. 2,000 was made to it, the notable contributor being Mr. Ezra Reuben, Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh State, who subscribed Rs. 1,200 in memory of his wife, Sarah, whose demise under extremely sad and distressing circumstances had taken place on that day. The needs of the community for uniform rules in respect of marital relations and divorces were also considered and suitable resolutions were passed thereon.

NEED OF A HOSTEL.

At the instance of mofussil delegates the Conference made a recommendation to the Israelite school to open in Bombay a hostel for boys in connection with the school as early as possible. A resolution was also passed urging the immediate necessity of an Orphanage and a Widows' Home, and the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society which has been in existence for the last 65 years' was appealed to take steps in that direction. It was also decided to appeal to Government to give some of the new higher Commissions in the Army to some of the deserving educated youths in the community in consideration of the services rendered by their fore-fathers in the Military Line and as an incentive to the young men to render similar services. On the 27th after deliberating upon several such other vital questions as needed its careful attention, and on appointing Committees to administer the education fund and to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Conference and to frame a constitution to be submitted to the next Conference which is again invited to be held in Bombay, the Conference dispersed amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

SHIAH CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The All-India Shiah Conference opened here yesterday. Amongst the resolutions passed was one thanking the Government for the generous grant of a lakh of rupees towards the Shiah College and the promised aid of half of the annual expenses incurred in secular education of the college.

PRE-OCCUPIED WITH WAR PROBLEMS.

ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE'S VIEW OF REFORMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The eighth conference of Anglo-Indian Empire League began here yesterday Mr. T. H. Abbott presiding. Those present included besides other delegates Mr. T. T. Wright and Mr. Jeremiah, of Mysore and Coorg. Mr. T. G. Cuyper read the address of welcome explaining the object of the League which was to promote unity amongst members. Messrs. A. T. Leonard and H. W. R. Moreno were then appointed Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively to the conference and Revd. Younghusband of Lahore announced that he proposed himself to provide for domiciled scholarships. A resolution was also passed declaring the readiness of the community to make sacrifices to bring the war to a successful issue. The question of increased employment of Anglo-Indians in public services and banking and other enterprises was also discussed.

The Conference resumed its sittings today. Discussion took place as to the position of the league in regard to participation in political affairs. Several delegates including those from Madras, Bombay, Burma, and Lahore pointed out the difficulties in which their branches had been placed owing to large proportion of their membership being in Government service and thus debarred from participation in politics, and after discussion resolution was passed declaring that the league was not a political organisation, and should therefore refrain from all participation in political agitation and propaganda. A further resolution was then passed calling for a committee to investigate the means of conserving and fostering political rights of Anglo-Indian community and to formulate a scheme.

Mr. J. H. Abbott in his presidential address said:—The League's first and only thought was not a question of Home Rule and Mr. Montagu's visit, but the absorbing and overwhelming fact of the great war to a successful prosecution to which it behove them as loyal subjects of the crown to bend all energies, and apply all resources. There community had not been a whit behind any other community in the empire, in sacrificing men and giving money. Since the outbreak of the war in 1914 they had given ten thousand men to different units of the British service, such as lady nurses, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, S. and T. Corps, Maxim Gun Sections, nursing orderlies, flying corps, mobile battery, regular regiments of line etc.

WORK ON BEHALF OF DETENUS.

APPEAL FOR DETERMINED EFFORTS.

(Associated Press.)

Mrs. Besant in closing the proceedings of the Congress referred at great length to the hardships of detenus and said she would bring this matter to the notice of the Viceroy in a private interview, and send a memorial to the Secretary of State, and would flood the English press in order to import knowledge to Englishmen of the hard working of the Defence of India Act and Regulation 3. She urged, the delegates to diffuse knowledge of Home Rule among the masses, and make them determined to get self-government, for no nation could give freedom to another nation and it was God only who had power to give it.

DAIVADNYA CONFERENCE.

The third Daivadnya Samajonnati Conference was held at Satara on 25th and 26th instant under the presidentship of Professor Vinayakarao Napabhai Hate. The Conference was largely attended by delegates from Bombay and elsewhere. Resolutions were passed at the Conference wishing success to the Allies in the present war and happy and long life to the King-Emperor and welcoming the Rt Hon. E. S. Montagu to India. Other resolutions related to the amalgamation of Daivadyas living in Goa and Karwar, the constitution of the Conference, spread of education in the community, starting of a central education fund and co-operative credit societies for the benefit of members of the community, female education, prevention of early marriages and reduction of unnecessary expenses at marriage ceremonies. Government was thanked for giving commisions to Dr. Hate, Dr. Bhurke Dr. Gore and others and the Maharaja of Kolhapur was thanked for the help rendered to the Daivadnya community in his State.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Victoria Terminus for Delhi at 10-30 a.m., on Wednesday 2nd January.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Governor visited the Victoria Gardens on Sunday morning

The Lieutenant Governor will leave Lucknow on tour on 2nd January reaching Benares on 3rd Allahabad on 5th and Agra on 7th.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive at Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m. on January 8th.

His Excellency the Viceroy and H. E. the Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba yesterday morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Governor visited Elephanta Caves yesterday afternoon.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave Victoria Terminus at 1-15 p.m. on Wednesday 2nd January on a visit to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. Their Excellencies will return to Bombay on Tuesday the 8th of January.

ENEMY PEACE REPLY.

UNDERTAKINGS CONDITIONAL!

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Commenting upon the Peace reply of the Central Powers, the "Rheinisch-Westfae'sche Zeitung" (Krups' organ) admits with refreshing candour that Germany's concession as regards "no annexations" is fortunately dependent upon the Entente's immediate acceptance of the same principle as this, will destroy British supremacy from the Cape to Cairo and via Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia to Calcutta. Furthermore, it declares that German evacuation of Belgium is conditional upon the British evacuation of Egypt, adding that the abandonment of Egypt, Arabia and Mesopotamia spells the collapse of British world-dominion.

FLOW OF FOOD FROM RUSSIA.

GERMANY'S ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

The Secretary of the German War Provisioning Bureau admitted in an interview that it was impossible for Germany to hope to get an appreciable quantity of foodstuffs from Russia.

RAID ON PADUA.

ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES SAVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Italy says the raid on Padua took place at nine in the evening of 28th, instant during bright moonlight. Eight bombs were dropped in the centre of the town Casualties were mostly among women and children. Luckily the priceless architectural treasures escaped.

ENEMY'S BOMBING VENTURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 30.

An Italian communiqué says:—Enemy airmen bombed the open cities of Treviso, Montebelluno, Castelfranco and Padua. There were seventy-three casualties in Padua.

GERMAN'S ATTEMPT AT TREASON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

A naturalised German employed in a torpedo works has been arrested for treason. He was tampering with the mechanism of torpedoes rendering them useless.

NATIONALISATION OF ALL BANKS.

ANOTHER STEP OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

Bolsheviks have further decreed the nationalisation and amalgamation of all banks which will henceforth be known as "people's bank."

POWER WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

EXCLUSIVE POSSESSION IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says:—The decision of Maximalists to give Revolutionary Socialists seven additional portfolios is due to the certainty that the latter will have absolute majority in the Constituent Assembly. The exclusive possession of power by the Bolsheviks is now absolutely impossible.

STUMBLING BLOCK IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Dec. 30.

A telegram to the "Times" from Petrograd says the Bolshevik reply to the Central Powers regarding clause three, (self-determination by national groups) is likely to prove a serious stumbling block to further peace negotiations.

TRAIN COLLISION AT SPORNIAK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Two trains collided at Sporniak in Posen. All carriages were destroyed and 13 persons were killed and 70 injured. Eighty persons were killed and thirty injured as a result of collision in Russian Poland.

FOOLS' PROPOSALS.

U. S. PRESS CONDEMNATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Dec. 30.

The United States press generally doubts the sincerity of many points contained in the German peace proposals. It considers that, however attractive the proposals may appear at first glance, they prove one-sided on examination and are a mere effort to appease the Teutonic peace hunger.

One paper sums them up:—They are proposals put forward by fools for the consumption of children.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

SEVERE ENEMY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

A Palestine communiqué says:—After repelling several determined attacks against Raseltawil northward of Jerusalem and eastward of Birnebala, five miles northwest of Jerusalem, we attacked the right flank of the assailants and gained ground eastward and north-eastward and penetrated to depth of 1½ miles on a nine-mile front. Enemy's losses were severe. Some Germans were taken prisoners.

"NO SEPARATE PEACE."

ADVICE OF LABOUR CONFERENCE TO SOVIETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

After the conclusion of the Labour Conference the executive communicated a memorandum adopted to the chairman of the Petrograd Soviet adding that the conference strongly desired that there should be no separate peace.

ENEMY STRATEGY IN THE WEST.

FRESH MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 30.

Reports from the frontier show that the movement of German troops westward continues with redoubled intensity. All passenger and good traffic on railways in Belgium is suspended. Germans are dismantling the massive bronze doors of the Brussels Bourse adn are sending them to Germany.

HUNS' ILL-TREAT AMERICAN PRISONERS.

, S. TAKE STEPS FOR AMELIORATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Dec. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters in France says the American authorities have learned from an authentic source that Germany is treating American prisoners with very much less consideration than the British or French; indeed, it is believed that they are treated as the Russians were and the world knows what that means. It is expected that the United States will take steps to secure some amelioration of treatment.

KAISER'S OLD RUSSIAN TREATY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Dec. 30.

The "Pravda" publishes the text of the alleged defensive treaty signed by William and Nicholas at Bjorky in July 1905. In the event of either empire being attacked by any European State, her ally was bound to help her in Europe with all land and sea forces. Separate peace was not to be concluded with any common enemy. The treaty was effective from the moment of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, and one year's notice of renunciation was to be given.

THREE BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

The Admiralty announces that three British destroyers were mined or torpedoed in a fog off the Dutch coast on the night of 22/23 December. Thirteen officers and 180 men were lost.

ENEMY SUBMARINE BELIEVED SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Dec. 28.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

An Italian steamer was recently torpedoed in the Atlantic by a big submarine carrying four guns. She counterattacked putting the submarine to flight. Another steamer, attacked off Cyrenaica, smartly eluded the torpedo and then chased and hit the sub-marine which is believed to have been destroyed.

PURCHASE OF ARGENTINE WHEAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-35 p.m., Dec. 30.

Negotiations for the purchase of Argentine wheat crop by the Allies has reached a favourable conclusion. Details will not be published until the negotions are ratified.

BOLSHEVIKS CONFISCATING GOLD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Dec. 30.

A decree has been issued requisitioning all gold in banks either in coin or bullion to be placed to the credit of the State's gold reserve. Safes of owners who fail to surrender keys, will be forcibly opened and contents confiscated for the benefit of the people.

GERMAN PEA[illegible]

UNANIMOUS DISAPPR[illegible] PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegr[illegible]

LONDON
Recd. 1 a.m., [illegible]

Commenting on peace negotiati[illegible] "Daily Telegraph" considers that Germany has effected a somersault in pronouncing for a *status quo* peace. This, however, does not admit full reparation for Belgium and other looted territories. It rejects the fundamental principle concerning the right of subject nationalities to self-determination and requires of the Allies the thrusting back of the liberated peoples of Palestine and Mesopotamia under the Turkish yoke while Alsace remains German, unredeemed Italy Austrian, and the whole fatal question of oppressed nationalities of central and south-eastern Europe remains unsolved. Such a peace would be a virtual victory giving a new lease of life for militarism.

No Guarantee Against Recurrence.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The Central Powers have not offered guarantees against the recurrence of war whenever the original disturbers of peace may consider they have the better prospect of victory.

Opening of Germany's Barrage of Talk.

The "Daily Mail" describes the reply as an opening of Germany's barrage of talk.

With regard to the restoration of colonies, it says:—The British Empire will be blown sky-high before that happens. No peace talk will begin to be real until Germany is beaten on the battlefield.

Disingenuous Pretence.

"The Times" says:—Germany is using the Bolsheviks as a live-bait with [illegible] to tempt half-believers in peace by agreement into the Berlin trap. In every instance, where democratic concession is apparently made it is immediately nullified by a craftily drawn qualification. The peace the Central Powers contemplate would leave them victors. With Bulgaria and Turkey completely in their hands, all Balkan States would be controlled politically and economically and financially from Berlin.

"The Times" recalls Dr. Wilson's words respecting such an eventuality and says:—If Germany can keep that she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. Such a peace would permit Germany to utilise her war profits for preparation for the next war. These war profits are derived from a systematic plunder of invaded territories and war contributions amounting to scores of millions and slave labour imposed on war prisoners and civilians.

The resources of her subordinate Allies are mortgaged to Germany indefinitely and they would give the mass of cheap labour enabling Germany to undersell her rivals. No wonder she is anxious to preserve such advantages and even ready to deliver up the pawns they have stripped bare.

"The Times" adds that the best comment on the present disingenuous pretence is found in the following passage of an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of December 30th 1916:—"Once negotiations have begun they can be used to divide the Allies and finally to dupe them into conceding essential German conditions."

Defects Self-evident.

The "Daily News" says:—The defects in the proposals are self-evident. Germany is endeavouring to manoeuvre the Allies into a position of aggressive Imperialists and demands an unconditional return of her colonies to a rule that has uniformly proved a bane to the inhabitants.

The paper advocates the enunciation of our terms.

Towards Old Game Again.

The "Manchester Guardian" regards Germany's peace proposals as an attempt to cut her losses leaving her full liberty to start again on the old game. "The proposals do not contain a sign of the new spirit, no repudiation of militarism or its evils. The proposals do not deal with the open sores of Alsace-Lorraine and Turkey. In both cases the sovereignty of power that has done wrong is expressly reserved. We see no prospect of enduring peace on the basis of these proposals."

U. S. RAILWAY CONTROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

The Government has taken over the control of a quarter million miles of railways.

SIR D. HAIG'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué this afternoon says, there is nothing special to report.

OBITCARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 31.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Walter Bridges.

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ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

URDU AS PRIMARY LANGUAGE.

GROWTH OF NEW MOSLEM INSTITUTIONS.

APPEAL FOR WORKERS.

At the thirty-first All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Calcutta, Mr. M. A. N. Hydari, in the course of his, Presidential address said:—

According to the latest annual compilation of the statistics on education in British India, the number of Muhammadan boys in the educational institutions, public and private, on the 31st March 1916, was in round numbers, 15,00,000, and that of girls, 2,75,000, as against 13,50,000 and 2,20,000 in 1912. The progress, more especially, in the numer of girls under instruction, is satisfactory, but is not such as one could grow enthusiastic over it. The Muhammadan population of British India numbers 57½ millions, and taking the figures of male and female scholars together, the proportion of children at school to children of school-going age falls very far short even of the conventional proportion of 15 per cent. But there are strong reasons to believe that in India, at any rate, the conventional percentage is much less than the actual percentage of children of school-age to the total population. That excellent periodical, published in your city, the "Modern Review," quoted in a recent issue, a passage from the Travancore Administration report, showing that the usual proportion of 15 per cent. is a gross underestimate of children of school-going age.

"It will be seen," it was observed in the report, "that the percentage of pupils under instruction in the Talukas noted, was more than 100. This apparent absurdity is due to the adoption, arbitrarily as elsewhere, of 15 per cent of the population as approximately representing the number of children of school-going age."

The report goes on to give the percentage of pupils under instruction, taking the number of children of school-going age at 25 per cent of the population. Having regard to the fact of the high birth-rate in India, it seems to be reasonable to take the population of school-age as representing a higher proportion than 15 per cent. to the total population. If this is done, it will be seen that the backwardness, great as it is, of the Muhammadan community in the matter of the education of its children, is really much greater than it is generally assumed to be.

Depressing as these totals are, gentlemen, an analysis of them, according to the several stages of education, is still more depressing. Only 6,000 of our scholars, are in Colleges, only a little over 2,00,000 in secondary schools. The bulk of them were in primary schools, the number in primary schools being nearly 12,40,000. I am afraid that the large majority of even the scholars in primary schools will be found, if the matter is looked into, not to have passed beyond the elementary or lower primary stage. The Musalmans form more than one-fifth of the population of British India, but the proportion of Muhammadans to the total number of scholars receiving a collegiate education was less than one-ninth, and in secondary schools less than one-fifth.

MUSALMANS AND URDU.

There is one feature of the experience of all provinces to popularise education among Muhammadans to which, gentlemen, I would like to draw your attention. There seems to be a parallelism between an increase in the provision for the diffusion of knowledge of Urdu and an increase in the diffusion of literacy amongst the Musalmans of India, and this leads me to the question of the position of the Urdu language and the Moslem community. The question has received much earnest and anxious consideration at the hands of educationists, Musalmans and others, and yet owing to its complexity the Government in different provinces does not appear to have arrived as yet at a definite and settled policy in this regard. Where Urdu is the mother tongue of a majority of the population or of a considerable minority, the problem does not arise. Nor does it appear to present any difficulty in places like the Punjab, where the Musalmans are in a majority and have come to regard Urdu as their School Vernacular. Difficulties arise where Musalmans are in a minority, and that too comparatively a small minority as in Bombay and Madras, where the prevalent vernacular is not Urdu. The question becomes complicated when in many of the places, there are not only Musalmans whose mother tongue is Urdu, whether known locally as Hindustani or Mussalmani, but there are also Moslem communities whose mother-tongue is the same as that of their Hindu brethren. The problem is still further complicated by the fact that in some provinces the prevalent vernacular is Dravidian and therefore not structurally related to Urdu, as it is in the case of Gujarati and Mahrathi. In all these places alike, however, I am struck by the fact, disclosed by the educational reports of the different provinces of India, that Musalmans demand Urdu teaching in some form or other. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The Musalmans, like, I presume, all other communities of this holy land, still consider religion to be a vital necessity, to be taught to their children first and foremost, and as the *Quran* is in the Arabic script, which is the same as the Urdu script, and most of the elementary books on Moslem religion and morals are also in the Urdu language, the teaching of Urdu has come to be associated, in the minds of the Musalmans, with a provision for a certain amount of religious teaching, especially in the provinces I am considering. And then there is the fact that Urdu has come to be regarded as the binding force, without which at least the more remote and distant units of the Moslem minority would soon be dissolved into the common mass.

BURDEN OF A MINORITY.

I think I may, therefore, say without fear of contradiction that the Mussalmans of India demand a provision for Urdu teaching in every school and this demand should be satisfied if there is an honest and genuine intention of spreading education amongst them. Remember, I say, a provision for the teaching of Urdu, not teaching *through* the medium of Urdu, i.e., a provision for Urdu as first or second language in the primary stages, and not everywhere as the first language, or the medium of instruction. It may be objected that this will be an additional burden on the Musalman students, already much weighted in the race of progress, but my reply is that this is the price that the Musalmans have to pay for being in a minority, and is a price they are readily prepared to pay, knowing full well that thereby they will get what is more precious to them than life, their birthright, their right to exist as a self-respecting community side by side with the other communities of India, without the fear of being depressed into the lower classes, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, a community able to make its contribution to the common culture of the land they love, with a love not less deep than that which animates their brethren and sisters of other faiths. Let me make it clear, gentlemen, that I do not wish to say that the local languages should not be learned. There was a time when their study might perhaps have been unnecessary but, whether through mistaken policy or short-sighted communal jealousies, the time has now gone by, when Hindu and Musalman and Englishman could have united in making Urdu the *lingua franca* of India and thereby facilitated and hastened our national evolution—Urdu, a child of Hindu-Moslem union, owning the Hindu Prakrit as its mother, nourished by Arabic and Persian and brought to the full vigour of manhood by English statesmanship. Now a knowledge of the local vernaculars on the part of the Musalmans is essential in many places for purposes of daily intercourse and business, and this load he must take upon himself cheerfully, to preserve the privilege of belonging to a Moslem minority.

ARMY OF WORKERS REQUIRED.

But is it sufficient gentlemen, to merely make this demand at Conferences like this? How are you going to make this demand effective? In this, as in all other worthy aims, by Work and Service. Have we not hundreds and thousands of Maktabs all over India on which a carefully considered and adequate primary curriculum it is possible to impose by the public opinion of our community? Most of these are maintained from the charitable bequests of pious founders, whose wishes, that the children of Musalmans should be freed from the darkness of illiteracy, it is our duty to see respected. Is it not necessary that this Conference should organise a band of workers, a band not merely of people *meeting* together occasionally at some centre in India or at the Head Quarters of a province or even of a district, but of scouts in every town and workers in every village area definitely chalked out, who should study carefully and accurately the requirements of the Moslem population in their area and try to practically help them in the solution of their difficulties, by their advice, co-operation and if need be, agitation? Unless and until you have such an army of quiet and strenuous workers, spread all over the nooks and corners of this land, acquainted first-hand with your actual problems and having experience in handling them, you will not have made much progress in your fight against ignorance, whatever be the number of resolutions you pass and however eloquently you may press them on the Government. The organisation of such an army requires the most careful and the most patient elaboration of detail, but all the same it must be undertaken forthwith by each provincial and district committee of this Conference. And let me assure those that will enrol themselves in this army that for them will be an abiding reward even now and here; for the training they will get in social service will be of incalculable help to them even in their vocational not to say municipal and public life. The India of the future is for the workers and not the talkers. If this army devotes itself to a solution of the problem of primary education amongst the Moslems, on the lines I have adumbrated above, I have no doubt that at no distant date every Moslem child will have acquired an adequate knowledge of at least one language.

VERNACULAR UNIVERSITIES: OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

But are you, gentlemen, going to rest content with this position of Urdu as a vernacular in the primary stages of instruction? As my first-hand acquaintance with the problems of education in India is growing, I am coming more and more strongly to the conclusion that no language is worthy of being associated with the tenderest period of our life, no language is worthy of being called our mother-tongue, no language is worthy of continued life unless we consider it capable and worthy of being made instrument of the highest culture, of the deepest emotion, of the sublimest imagination. Unless you believe that Urdu is such a language and have vowed to yourselves to make it such, it must cease to exist and will rightly deserve that fate. And I say this not only for Urdu, but with regard to all the great Prakrit and Dravidian Vernaculars that claim their votaries in this land by the million and have an imperishable heritage of glorious literature. It is for this reason that I ask, not only the people assembled in this Conference, not only those whose mother-tongue is Urdu, but all those whose mother-tongue is any one of these languages, to enthusiastically welcome and support that great experiment in truly national education which his Highness the Nizam has so graciously ordered to be inaugurated with all the illimitable resources of his Dominions—I mean the Osmania University of Hyderabad, where the study of English will be compulsory but only as a language the medium of instruction in all the other subjects up to the highest degree of an Indian University being Urdu. If this experiment succeeds, if it shows on the one hand that the practical knowledge of English is not weakened, whilst on the other the mere memorising of *words* of a foreign tongue gives place to a real assimilation of a knowledge of *things*, I am sure it will be extended to the other languages, to which I have referred, and supply perhaps *the* solution we are all seeking to the problem of National Education, an education that, at no stage of his intellectual career, will cut off the student from his cultural traditions and domestic environment. And then consider what treasures of literature, philosophy and science you are making available for your men and women? Surely the education of our masses does not consist merely in giving them a knowledge of the three R's, which is all that free and compulsory primary education will provide for, unless you have enshrined, in the vernacular you have taught them, the thoughts and the dreams, the agony and the achievement of the master minds of the world. Without a vernacular University, this will never be accomplished and the masses of your men and women will not have the means of culture they have a right to demand of you.

Do not, I pray you, regard this movement or movements of this kind as in any way separatist or provincial or sectarian. They are based upon the first principles of national self-respect, reverence and respect for your cultural traditions which are not the insidious enemies but the strongest supporters of a national evolution.

These movements, I consider, make for the fullness of our national life so long as they are kept free from the poisonous taint of sectarianism, leading to jealousy and hatred.

NEW SCHOOL OF INDIAN HISTORY.

One of the chief functions of these Universities will be to study and write the History of India afresh, so that each successive wave of workers in this land might get its due meed of praise and thus the study of Indian History might help and not hinder the growth of Indian Nationality.

Then, gentlemen, you will have facts brought to light and presented to you in the past history of Indian culture, similar to what your distinguished historian of "The Promotion of Learning in India" has recorded, the debt for instance, which Bengali holding now by the wealth of its literature such a commanding place amongst the Indian Vernaculars, owes to the Musalmans. Mr. Narendra Nath Law observes:—

"The efforts of the rulers of Bengal were not confined to the promotion of Muhammadan learning alone, for they also directed their fostering care for the advancement of letters into a new channel, which is of particular interest to the Bengali-speaking people. It may seem to them an anomaly that their language should owe its elevation to a literary status not to themselves but to the Muhammadans, whose interest in it was indirectly roused by its connection with Sanskrit, which formed a most cherished treasure of the vast Hindu population with whom they had come into contact. It was the epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharatta*, that first attracted the notice of the Muhammadan rulers of Bengal, at whose instance they were translated into Bengali the language of their domicile."

"Examples of Bengali translations of Sanskrit and Persian books at the instance of Musalman chiefs are not rare. They served to remove the supercilious spirit in which Bengali was looked upon by the Sanskrit-loving Brahmanas and the Hindu Rajas. The latter imitated the Muhammadan rulers and chiefs in giving their patronage to Bengali writers, and the institution of keeping 'Bengali court-poets' grew into a fashion."

Again Mr. P. Chowdhry in his story of Bengali literature remarks:—

"That Bengali literature is popular in its origin and is largely democratic in its ideas and sentiments is largely due to the Hindu mind coming into contact with Islam."

REORGANISATION OF MADRASSAHS.

There is another function, gentlemen, to which I should like to draw your attention, especially as the question of the re-organization of the Madrassah system is, I understand, a particularly pressing one in this presidency. The Faculty of Oriental learning or Theology in a Vernacular or Communal University might probably bring within its fold and influence those Madrassahs, those Colleges of Oriental Learning which are still organized on the old courses known as the Nizamia, and Schools of Oriental Medicine known as the Unani. Realizing how they render a distinct service in evolving types of scholars and physicians, whom my experience in Hyderabad has taught me to respect as valuable and efficient members of a society that would claim to be catholic, this Faculty, recognizing such institutions, might also in its turn serve to inspire them with greater self-respect, and while helping to develop them make the University itself representative of a complete culture. In this connection there is one suggestion I should like to offer to those who desire to reorganize these Madrassahs. They will probably find valuable guidance in the experience of Moslem States like Hyderabad with its Darul-uloom, the Nizamia College, and the Madrassai Tibbia and of Egypt, the publications of whose Ministry of Instruction, especially with regard to the courses of religious study and I may add Girl's Schools, I consider to be of great value to us Musalmans in India.

SULTANIA COLLEGE.

Now I must refer lastly to one great movement, which has sprung up amongst the Muhammadans in the course of the year and which I consider amongst the most hopeful, consecrating, as it does, self-sacrificing service on behalf of higher education. How often have we not wished, gentlemen, for an organization amongst the Musalmans, that might enlist in the cause of our education, the spirit in which Paranjpye, Shastri and Deodhar are now working? I am glad that the founders of the Sultania College are animated by the same ideals and are trying to set an example, which I wish to see followed by an increasing number of young men in our community. We live too much for ourselves; unless we live and work for others without any regard of self; unless we really believe that service in education is the highest and best service we can render to our country, unless we honour the teacher and measure his worth, not by the superabundance of goods of a material civilization that he can command, but as it used to be in the old days, by the smallness of his wants and the greatness of his life, I cannot hope that much real progress will be achieved. I hear complaints from every side of the inadequacy of the pay of teachers especially in primary schools; do not for one moment think that I am not in the deepest sympathy with the lot of these poor people who have not even a living wage. But what I do want to emphasise is this: it lies much more with *you* than with the authorities to make the lot of these teachers better; *you* can give them much more than what the authorities can give, and in a currency, which *you* can but the authorities cannot command. Establish a truer scale of values of worth and honour than mere rupees, annas and pies for those who have taken upon themselves the sacred burden of teaching. That scale is incommensurable for this service, and it is well that the members of the Sultania College are through their work in a higher sphere of education, helping to establish the true scale for all workers in the educational field, down to the last struggling village teacher on Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a month. I therefore wish every success to the Sultania College and to its zealous organiser, the young prince, worthy son of a noble mother—whose name is associated with all that is good and great in Feudatory India—Prince Hamidullah Khan, the son of Her Highness Lady Sultan Jehan Begum of Bhopal, and pray that educational institutions on a similar basis of self-sacrifice may soon be dotted all over the land.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

It would be impossible for me, ladies and gentlemen, and it would only weary your patience, if I were to attempt to traverse the whole field of Muhammadan Education, especially as I have expressed my views with regard to several questions only recently in the course of the last two or three years, first before the Hyderabad Educational Conference and last year before the Muhammadan Educational Conference of Southern India. My silence, however, should not on any account be taken to mean any weakening of those views nor my attaching any lesser importance to them than to those upon which I have touched to-day. I am as firmly convinced as ever that the education of girls is as important as that of boys, nay, in more senses than one, more important, for if you have educated your girls you will have taken *the* most effective step in having your boys educated. It has been well said that while the education of a boy helps *him* only, the education of a girl lifts a whole family to a higher stage of mental and moral (and may I add physical) life. In this as in every other problem, I repeat what I have already said in connection with the provision of Urdu teaching and the reform of our Maktabs. We require on the one hand a patient study of facts, a definite programme of work which prescribes a definite period, and marks out the definite stages in every year of that period, in which the goal we desire to attain shall be reached, and on the other hand we also require the organization of an army of workers to study these facts and to see that this programme is definitely followed, the required number of teachers is forthcoming, the required number of girls made to attend school, the required amount of funds found. With regard to funds it is now, I take it, a settled axiom of public policy that Government is responsible for seeing that no question of finance shall stand in the way of the expansion of Primary Education; if local funds are insufficient by adding to them, if it is possible, from local resources, and if not from Provincial and Imperial funds. What, therefore, is necessary is, that there should be an adequate and informed demand on our part for the extension of education amongst women, and definite and sufficient measures, taken by the Government, to meet that demand in every respect.

LIBRARIES.

Take again the question of Libraries. I am as strongly convinced as before of the great part they must play in the diffusion of higher education among our masses, especially if the libraries are of books and papers in the vernaculars of the people; for they are really the self-teaching High Schools, Colleges, Universities of those men and women, to whom our Primary Schools have given an adequate knowledge of their vernacular but to whom, owing to poverty or the force of social custom, is denied the advantage of academic life. A sound library system—a close net-work of well-regulated libraries, I consider as essential for our future intellectual development, as a sound school system with a close net-work of efficient schools.

"*Inter arma silent leges.*" In the din of war, laws are silent. But, gentlemen, it is the greatest tribute to the British Peace that amidst this world war the British Nation has decided, through its accredited representative, to initiate the noblest legislation it has been the privilege of a ruling race to undertake, the grant of a charter of liberties to its subject peoples so as to make them ultimately equal to itself in rights, in opportunities, responsibilities and power. Thus only will be realised the hope I had expressed in the opening year of this century, the hope "that we shall be self-respecting men and women and our country shall become fitted to be invited to take its place side by side with the other self-governing members of the Federated States of Britain."

To this noble undertaking Mr. Montagu has consecrated himself and I have no doubt that the statesmanship of Lord Morley's pupil will not be wanting in imagination and courage to place the Indian polity on a basis that will in time fulfil this hope. Educationists and politicians alike are interested in the Secretary of State's Mission, for as is admitted on all hands, without a right system of Education all political reconstruction must be hollow and without a generous polity no right system of Education can be evolved.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL COLLEGE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference resumed its sittings to-day, Mr. A. Hydari presiding. Resolutions were passed urging the necessity of (1) including vernacular books written by Musalmans in different courses of studies of the Calcutta University, (2) recognising Urdu as one of the second languages taught in schools and colleges of Bengal and Bombay in view of its great literary and cultural value, (3) making provision for the teaching of Persian and Arabic in the F.A. and B.A. courses in colleges of Bengal, and (4) of separating the two courses into two distinct ones, and (4) of raising the standard of the Allahabad University examinations in Persian and Arabic to the standard obtaining in the Punjab University.

Next came the most important proposition of the session, that relating to the establishment of a Mahomedan National College in Calcutta. It was moved by Moulvi Abdul Kasim Saheb, retired Inspector of Schools, who was supported by several speakers including Nawab Ishaq Khan, Moulvi Nisar Ahmed and Dr. Abdur Rahman Sindhi. It was made out that a capital of six lakhs and a staff of ten professors was sufficient to start the institution. The proposition was carried with enthusiasm and some young men offered to serve in the proposed institution on half pay prominent among them being Mr. N. I. Navaz Khan, M.A. A strong committee was appointed to promote the scheme with Moulvi Abdul Karim as secretary.

At the instance of Nawab Ishaq Khan, a resolution was adopted welcoming and supporting the Sultania College scheme. Dr. Abdur Rahman Sindhi explained at this stage that all the money that was needed for the purpose had been raised, the staff had been appointed, the syndicate had recommended affiliation, that H. H. the Begum of Bhopal had generously undertaken to provide for further financial contingencies, and that the organisers hoped to start the institution in June next. The announcement was received with acclamation.

AN EDUCATIONAL CESS

Hon. Mr. Abdul Kassim put forward a proposition committing the community to the principle involved in the draft bill prepared by the Hon. Fazlul Huq, authorising the Government to levy an educational cess on the Musalmans of Bengal, and the proposition was enthusiastically carried. Other resolutions passed to-day related to the details of the Viquar-ul-Mulk memorial, improvement of Maktabs and religious education in Bengal, and encouragement of female education, the second of these embodying the suggestions made by the Conference of the Ulema of Bengal. The Conference is proceeding.

LATER.

At the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in Calcutta, to-day, Mr. Hydari presiding, a committee was formed to promote the establishment of a Mahomedan National College in Calcutta.

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BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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Rs. 6-8.

This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

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CALCUTTA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The fourth day of the Calcutta races first meeting provided a long card of seven events, but only in the race of the day, the Cooch Behar Cup, was anything like a thrilling finish witnessed. All the other races provided easy winners, but it must be admitted that the public were hopelessly at fault to pick them out. The Cooch Behar Cup race produced the largest field of the day, and when the field swung into the straight at the least six horses had equal chance of winning, and three placed horses within one length. In the Holly Plate, Division II, Watch Tower won easily from Lady Betty, the favourite, Little Star being placed third, but in the opinion of many on the stand it was Sungrebe that should have been so placed. In the 1st division of this race, the favourite, Short Skirt, finished nowhere, but the second favourite came to the rescue of the public. Salandra won the Sandowne Park easily, and Midsand won the New Year Plate not only easily, but established a record for this distance. Little Nan, after two failures, accounted for the District Plate, and Nareb easily beat Symptoms of in the Innovation Handicap. The details are given below:—

THE HOLLY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Thaddens' WATCH TOWER, 9-10, Ruiz 1
Mr. Lauder's LADY BETTY, 7-7 (cd. 7-8), J. Flynn 2
Mr. Dee's LITTLE STAR, 9-2, Rose 3

Also ran:—Regal Salley 8-13, Sungrebe 8-10, Warden 8-9, Treba 8-3, Blue Sapphire 8-2, Diana 7-7 and Landore 6-10 (cd. 6-11).

Betting:—Twos Little Star, fours Watch Tower, sixes Regal Salley, Warden and Diana, sevens Blue Sapphire, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Landore as usual brought them along at a smart pace, Lady Betty being second and Sungrebe third. Watch Tower and Little Star were near the tail of the field, where the latter was shut in for long enough to minimise her winning chances. Watch Tower, however, came through the field at the right moment and won comfortably by ½ length, a neck between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 42 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 14.

THE HOLLY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NEIL, 7-9, Buckley 1
Mr. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, 9-12, Rose 2
Mr. Baig Mahomed's BRIGHT BIRD, 7-13 J. Flynn 3

Also ran:—Miss Drake 8-2, Short Skirt 8-5, Carpe Diem 8-2, Gracefield 8-0, Lebanon 7-10.

Betting:—Twos Short Skirt, threes Nancy O'Neil, fours Margreen and Bright Bird, tens or more the rest.

The race:—Carpe Diem and Margreen were first out of the slips, and maintained that position till the half mile post was reached. Here both Bright Bird and Short Skirt joined the issue with them, while Nancy O'Neil began to come fast on the outside. She left all stone cold near the distance and came in an easy winner by ¾ length, ½ length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21.

THE SANDOWNE PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's SALANDRA 9-0, Huxley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM, 8-7, Templeman 2
Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 7-9, Buckley ... 3

Also ran:—Pantomime 7-7 and Symrex 8-4.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Salandra, fours Pantomime, fives Pastime, sevens Silver Balm, twenties Symrex.

The race:—Salandra was the quickest away and won in a canter by 1½ lengths. Silver Balm was his nearest attendant all through. She finished 11 lengths in front of Pastime, who assumed the third position opposite the stands.

Time:—1 min. 13 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 28.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. Ainsworth's GIACOMI, 6-9 (cd. 7-1), Rose 1
Mr. Goculdas's MATCHLOCK, 7-9, J. Flynn 2
Mr. Goculdas's SWANKER, 9-3, Huxley ... 3

Also ran:—Magyar 9-8, Bydand 8-10, Marcianus 8-8, One 8-2 (cd. 8-4), Evett 8-0, Gibberish 7-0 (cd. 7-4) and Blackmailer 7-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 Swanker, fives One and Giacomi (contracted to threes), sevens Magyar and Gibberish, longer prices the rest.

The race:—The start was not good, Magyar and Blackmailer being left a couple of lengths behind, Bydand was the first to break the line, Gibberish being his closest attendant, then One and then Giacomi. At the three furlong post Gibberish retired. Giacomi, Swanker and Matchlock were all together with Magyar next. After a good finish Giacomi just managed to secure the verdict by half a length, a head being between the second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 20 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 16.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Evers' MIDSAND, 6-7 (cd. 6-12), Moosamdin 1
Mr. Bartlet's BED TIME, 8-2, J. Flynn ... 2
Mr. Lauder's SECOND EDITION, 9-7, Barrett 3

Also ran:—Our Day 7-5, Kinsale 9-4, May Boy 8-2 (cd. 8-5).

Betting:—5 to 4 on May Boy, threes Kinsale, sixes Second Edition, eights Midsand, tens the others.

The race:—It was more or less a procession. Midsand, Bed Time and Second Edition was the order, both at the start and finish. Neither was there any change during the progress of the race. The judges' verdict was two lengths and two lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 33 4/5 secs. A record for this race.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 149; Places Rs. 53 and Rs. 59.

THE DISTRICT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 8-0, Rose 1
Mr. Downe's CARYANDA, 8-13, Barrett 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-11, Huxley 3

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BEAN SUPPLY FROM BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

The effect of to-day's Gazette of India notification prohibiting the export of Burma beans except under license will be to place at the disposal of the Food Controller, through the Government of India and Burma Government all supplies of white beans in the province and also to enable Government to purchase its requirements at its own figures. Very unhealthy gamble in this article of food that has been going on for some time past, and in which merchants have had to fight and hold up in Upper Burma, will be terminated.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION FOR WOLFRAM INDUSTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

A press note issued to-day by the Revenue Secretary of Burma Government, says that Minister of Munitions has decided to pay exchange compensation at the rate of 2 shillings and 8 pence per unit in addition to official price of 55 shillings per unit of wolfram so long as price of the Secretary of State's immediate transfers is 1 shilling 5 pence. The increase will be payable on all consignments on or after 29 August 1917. This decision ought to remove some of the complaints that wolfram industry was being unfairly hit by exchange position.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A LECTURE.

On Friday a public lecture was delivered in French to a fairly large audience by Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Preston, on Alsace-Lorraine, the French Consul, Monsieur H. Martin, presiding. The lecturer recalled the beauty of the land overrun by the German Beast, how the Alsatians were said as early as 1709 to be more French than the French, their ready wit and refinement in contrast with German heaviness, the large number of great soldiers and good writers Alsace has given to France, how the Alsatians prefer liberty with France rather than prosperity with Germany. He showed how courageously they have endured tyranny for 44 years and now bear systematic ruin and devastation with the undying hope of being rejoined with their own mother country by right and choice, France; it is not so much France that claims Alsace-Lorraine as Alsace-Lorraine that wants France. In the words of Professor Lavisse, the French historian: "France believes in the existence of the souls of nations, whilst Germany claims no other right than might. ..... After her defeat of 1871 France enjoyed a singular honour, namely, that the setting right of the injury done to her would constitute amends made to reason and to the most generous sentiments of our age." Then the audience stood to hear the lecturer sing two verses of *La Marseillaise* and joined in the chorus.

The Chairman aptly thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Preston for his forcible and heartfelt words and remarked that he was glad as a French Consul to be given this opportunity of refuting the old German calumny that France had long forgotten and abandoned Alsace-Lorraine.

WAR CHARITIES.

Lyons has hit upon an idea for helping war charities which may appeal to those who find that bazaars are a weariness and flag days and concerts are played out, writes the "Daily News." It is a national literary competition, open to every French citizen of either sex, and every competitor is to pay an entrance fee of 50 francs. The prizes are objects of art, presented by the President and Ministers, and the 50 best works are to be published in book form. This latest provision, the cynic will say, is a concession to human weakness which will not do even works of war charity without some chance of limelight. The competitors are to write a thousand words of prose, or a maximum of a hundred lines of verse on any of the following subjects: "The Devastated Forests," "The Tragedy of the Depths of the Sea," "Legends Concerning the Stories of Churches," "Tombs and Cradles," "Fire and Steel." The subjects are chosen, it will be seen, so as to be appropriate to the hour, and yet for all time.

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Also ran:—Soleil 6-7, Footman 8-11, Boss Lee 8-9, Madame 7-3 (cd. 7-7) and Eagles Nest 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Little Nan, threes Caryanda, fives Fire Finch and Boss Lee, tens or more the rest.

The race:—Little Nan was the first away, Caryanda being second and Fire Finch third, then Boss Lee, the others tailing off. After two furlongs the leader was not troubled and won with a lot to spare by 11 lengths, 2 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 27 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ainsworth's NAREB, 5-7, Ruiz 1
Mr. Goculdas's SYMPTOMS, 9-10, Huxley 2
Mr. Allen's STEPASIDE, 8-0, J. Flynn ... 3

Also ran:—Little Wonder 7-13, Little Davy 6-10 (cd. 7-1), Go On 6-7 (cd. 6-11).

The race:—Owing to the slight fading colours were not quite distinguishable at the time of the start. When the field settled down, Nareb was seen leading, with Little Davy hanging at his side. Symptoms occupying the next position. Little Davy soon dropped off and Symptoms made her run, but failed to make any impression on the leader, who won by 2½ lengths, 3½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.

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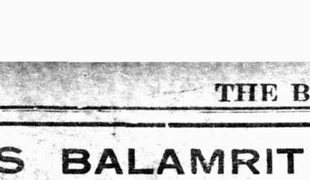

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P D Bentley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut F A Biner, Flying Corps.
Major H W Blathwayt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Coddington, Liverpools.
Capt J A Edmond, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Higginson, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Hots, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut V J Horton, Field Artillery.
Lieut I Laing, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J H Livesey, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J A Macdonald, West Yorkshires.
Capt J M Maclachlan, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut E McLaren, York and Lancasters.
Capt G D Mellis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Morland, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt J H Orr, Garrison, Artillery.
Lieut J C W A Pinney, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G L Reid, Dragoon Guards.
Capt C H Robson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H. Rothwell, Machinegun Corps.
Major Hon R N D Ryder, Hussars.
Capt F L Spencer, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J H Stacey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F H Taylor, Monmouths.
Lieut L Titchener, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Traverse, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R J H F Watherston, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J R Naylor, Londons.
Second-Lieut R. H. Taylor, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt G W Baker, Londons.
Major R O Belcher, Field Artillery.
Lieut C W Brown, Yeomanry.
Major N C Burney, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut P T A Jones, Herefords.
Lieut C S Kemish, Machinegun Corps.
Capt O H Macready, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F L Morgan, Londons.
Second-Lieut J McL Morrison, Londons.
Capt W Paul, West Yorkshires.
Major E E Rich, Horse Artillery.
Lieut-Col H C Rochfort-Boyd, Hore Artillery.
Capt P T Rowe, Field Artillery.
Lieut C E B Simpson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G W Sinclair, Londons.
Lieut F W H Smith, Londons.
Lieut G Spencer, Londons.
Capt H C St J Thompson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J R Watson, Machinegun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut W A Anson, Hussars.
Capt E Bird, Shropshires.
Lieut M H Birch-Reynardson, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut F Browning, Field Artillery.
Lieut G F Bryant, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A H G Butcher, Coldstreams.
Capt B Butler-Stoney, Coldstreams.
Capt F W Butler-Tawing, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H R Buttery, Londons.
Lieut J D Carnegie, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A L Charlton, Londons.
Major C Comely, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut G W Conway, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H A. Cram, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J W Crawford, Argyll and Sutherland.
Major H C Crone, Engineers.
Lieut S E Cooks, Feld Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F C Dare, Hampshires.
Capt J W K Darling, Royal Scots.
Lieut N C Dawson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H L V Day, Field Artillery.
Lieut M F Dodgson, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut A E Dugg-n, Londons.
Second-Lieut V J Dutton, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W A Edwards, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T E Enoch, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut F N Elson, West Yorkshires.
Lieut C G Fitch, Essex.
Second-Lieut C E Folkard, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J Forsyth, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H G Fothergill, Munsters.
Lieut D H D Freeman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Garraway, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L H S Groves, Hussars.
Second-Lieut B Guy, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Harding, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Harrison, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J E Holmstorm, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Hward, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C J L Hull, Coldstreams
Capt C R Jackson, Field Artillery.
Lieut E G Jenkins, Monmouths.
Lieut H W Johnson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J H Johnson, North Lancashires.
Capt W Joyce, Irish Guards.
Lieut H Laslett, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Leggot, North Lancashires.
Brigadier-General F G Lewis.
Lieut R J H Linsley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H McAllister, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R Macleod, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Mays, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Morrison, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major G H Neely, Londons.
Capt H M North, Monmouths.
Lieut R E Oakely, Yeomanry.
Lieut W G Oakman, Coldstreams.
Capt G E Ogden, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P R T Owen, East Kents.
Lieut F A Pickering, Durhams.
Capt W H B Pitcher, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R B Pope, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut F Privit, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H C Rickatson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut P M Riley, Irish Guards.
Capt J N Robins, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H J Rooney, Worcesters.
Lieut S W Rowles, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut F B Simcock, Lancasters.
Lieut W J Slater, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H S Smallman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A R Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H S Spicer, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H C Stone, Londons.
Second-Lieut R R M Tabuteau, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A C J Taylor, Norfolks.
Lieut G K Thompson, Irish Guards.
Capt P H Thorne, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G C Tomlinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J S Trickett, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut T Trehear, Sherwoods.
Lieut G E P Van Der Neot, Irish Guards.
Lieut T G Watson, Hussars.
Lieut H V Whittaker, Engineers.
Capt W A C Wilkinson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J S Wilson, Yorks Light.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Capt R N L Buckmaster, North Lancashires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Bevan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V R Bowers, Liverpools.
Capt C J B Bridgewater, Dragoons.
Lieut J N Bromet, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A Campbell, Dragoons.
Capt N G Chamberlain, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut P N Tawsett, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F B Gloster, Service Corps.
Capt E C Hagen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Niall, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut F E Rogers Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H J Shepard, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W R Smith, Liverpools.
Lieut R R Stewart, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A C Stirling, Garrison Artillery.
Capt G D Tyson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J H Walmsley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C V Watts, Liverpools.
Lieut S J Winder, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J E Charman, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J C Collinge, Lancashire Fusiliers.

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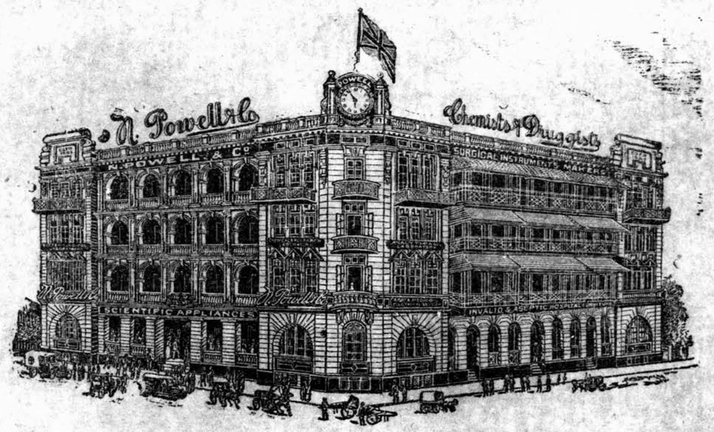

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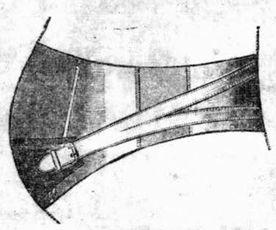

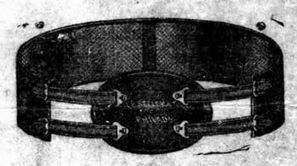

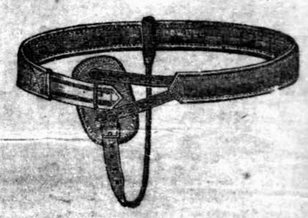

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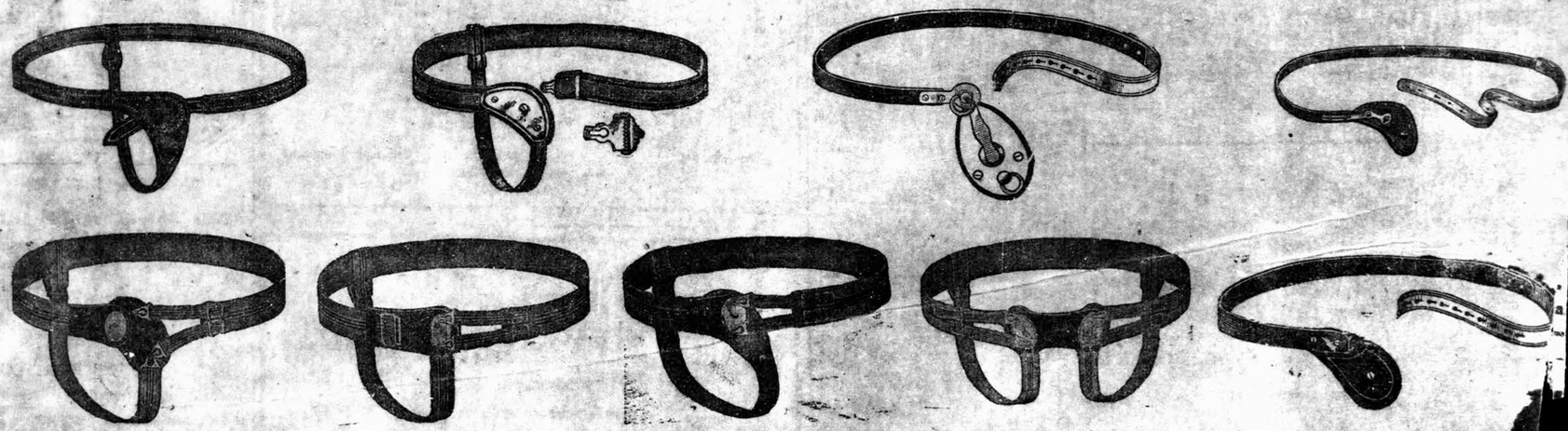

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